The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1895.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 43.

WHERE IS THE LINE?

Substance of the British Venezuelan Trouble.

Was the British Constable arrested on British or Venezuelan Soil.

England's Attempts to Compare the Case with the Corinto Incident Will Not Succeed.

Washington, Oct. 23.—As it becomes more and more evident that the British government is disposed to make it appear that the Uruan incident is parallel to the Corinto affair, and may therefore be treated in the same fashion, without leading to the intervention of the United States, officials here are pointing out essential points of difference in the two incidents and Mr. Bayard will doubtless be instructed to emphasize these in his further representations on this subject to the British foreign office.

In the first case Great Britain demanded and obtained an indemnity from Nicaragua on the ground that her national honor had been outraged by the summary expulsion of her representative, although the latter was only an humble consular agent. The United States consented to stand aloof on this occasion, on the theory that a nation had a right to redress an insult. But in the Uruan affair, it cannot be maintained for an instant that the British government had a right to demand redress, for the arrest of its officials unless it shall be established that they were within British territory and thus the whole issue is raised as a preliminary.

If these British officers were on British territory then Venezuela must apologize and make any further reasonable reparation, but before she can be rightfully expected to do this, that fact must be clearly shown and nothing but an agreement, amicable or enforced, upon the exact location of the boundary line can settle this point. Therefore the attempt to shift the issue, involving as it does, a prejudgment of the rights of Great Britain to territory claimed by Venezuela, is not likely to secure the countenance of our state department.

Great Britain's radical steps on the Venezuelan question continue to excite the liveliest interest in official and diplomatic circles. The demand has not yet reached Carmona, as is evident from the fact that Minister Andrade has not yet heard from his government on the subject. President Crespo, who has been absent from the capitol on a vacation, has started back for the purpose, it is believed, of filling the four vacancies in his cabinet, which occurred recently. One of these new officers is the minister of foreign affairs. There is no doubt entertained here that Crespo's new minister will share views of his predecessors as no ministry or administration could survive in Venezuela which did not make resistance to British aggression its foremost policy. Some of the latest reports from London cause comment and criticism among officials here.

One of these statements is attributed to Ambassador Bayard, that, the declaration that the Uruan incident is independent of the boundary question and that the United States can take no part in the former incident. It is pointed out, here, that the two questions are inseparably connected.

The Uruan incident is based on a claim that the Venezuelans arrested Sergeant Berkens of the British constabulary on British soil and that this indignity must be repaired. The Venezuelans claim that it occurred on Venezuelan soil. The gravity of the case depends on ownership of the territory where the trouble took place. It is therefore considered to involve the entire territorial question although it is a specific incident arising in the disputed territory. In Venezuela's answer to the first demand for reparation on this incident Minister Rojas said that the reparation was refused because it would be a surrender of all the claims Venezuela ever had made.

English Press Comments.

London, Oct. 22.—The afternoon newspapers of this city today again comment upon the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela and in the same tone as yesterday. The St. James Gazette for example, declares itself to be opposed to arbitration in any form, saying: "Arbitration not only does not apply to the present dispute; but it is the usual thing when there is recourse to this kind of international tribunal for the arbitrators to find against England and the weight of evidence; and in the few cases where the finding has been in our favor the other side declines to pay."

The St. James Gazette then instances the Alabama, Delagoa bay and Behring sea disputes in support of its contention that international tribunals usually find against England and the weight of evidence.

More attention is attracted now than formerly to utterances of the St James Gazette against arbitrating the disputes as this newspaper seems to have had somewhat of the inside track throughout in Venezuelan news here and it is therefore believed to have been inspired by a high government official thoroughly familiar with the subject and aware of the policy to be followed by the Marquis of Salisbury.

CLAY BOLTS HARDIN.

Cassius M. Clay, Jr., Refuses to Work for Hardin, the Democratic Nominee.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 23.—Hon. Cassius M. Clay, Jr., of Paris, Ky., who made the race for the nomination for governor of Kentucky with Gen. Hardin, the Democratic candidate, and who was defeated in convention by a small majority, is out today in a letter to the Democratic campaign committee refusing to speak in behalf of Hardin, the free silver candidate on a sound money platform. He charges Hardin with repudiating the Democratic convention's platform, and will not vote for him. He also states in his letter that a change in the control of affairs at Frankfort, the abolishment of the state house ring, would be of great benefit to the state.

The card is not bitter in tone, but it is the plain statement of a sound money candidate who objects to the repudiation of the sound money platform by a free silver candidate.

CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS.

All Religious Bodies Come in For a Roast in the Chicago Convention.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—The methods of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the church as an institution, the clergy as representing the church and all political parties as they exist at the present time, were roundly criticized at the National conference of Christians which opened today in the Christian Federation church. Rev. Wm. H. Guy, the national minister of the church of the open bible, acted as chairman. The principal speaker was Rev. J. W. Wells, who holds a similar office with relation to the Christian Federation church. The purpose of the conference as outlined by the speakers is the putting down of the liquor traffic and the churches and W. C. T. U. were roundly scored because of their alleged lack of interest in todays gathering.

HAYWARD MAKES A STATEMENT

The Murderer of CatherineGing Tells of a Plot to Break Jail

Minneapolis, Oct. 22.—Harry Hayward, the condemned murderer, issued today a formal statement to the public of some 4,000 words, explaining the recently exposed plot to break jail. He admits that there was such a plot and describes it in detail. He maintains stoutly, however, that the whole thing was engineered by Deputy Sheriff Michal Kierce for the purpose of making money and making himself solid with the authorities. He says that all his dealings were with Kierce, who obtained the false keys to the cell and jail doors and outlined the whole plan for him. He admits that he "bit like a sucker," but shows Kierce up in a very unfavorable light.

THE FORESTER'S FIGHT.

Illinois Foresters Again at War in the Courts.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Through an injunction issued today by the circuit court the fight between the Illinois and the Canadian order of Foresters is again brought into prominence. The injunction provides among other things that the Canadian court shall not hold a meeting set for today at Joliet. The fight is between the High courts of the two orders. Their similarity of name and the confusion liable to arise therefrom is one of the chief points of controversy.

MINNESOTA TOWN DESTROYED.

Fire Sweeps Over the City of Madison, Minn.—Loss $150,000.

Minneapolis, Oct. 22.—A special to the Journal from Madison, Minn., states that forty buildings, church and business houses were burned there this morning. The loss is $150,000; insurance about $45,000. Only two brick buildings saved the rest of the town.

Kewaunee's Fire.

Kewaunee, Wis., Oct. 22.—The fire which threatened the city last night was confined to the Soykes hay press and a few minor structures. Loss very light.

COAL GOES UP.

Wholesale Price of Hard Coal Goes Up a Notch.

New York, Oct. 22.—Following the advance in wholesale anthracite coal prices ordered today in New York, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. has advanced wholesale coal prices to the west as follows: At Chicago, $5.25 per ton for grate coal and $5.50 per ton for other sizes; at Buffalo, $4.15 for grate and $4.40 for other sizes.

RUSSIA BUYS ARMOR PLATE.

New York, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg today announces that the Russian government has just closed a contract with the Carnegie Steel Co., for a large amount of their patent armor, the recent tests of which at Washington were so remarkable. The order is for immediate delivery and will occupy the Homestead works for fully five months.

A UNITED PRESS FAKE.

London, Oct. 22.—The Pall Mall Gazette tonight says: "We are authorized by Lord Dunraven to state that the United Press interview with him, published in the American papers, is entirely bogus."

WILL OPEN NEW PORTS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to the Novoe Vremya from Vladisvostook says that the Japanese ports of Shimonoseki, Kokokaichi, Tokio, Zendai, Aomiroi and Otorunai will shortly be opened to international trade.

KEEP OFF THE WALKS.

The City Council Approves Ald. Stoffel's Bicycle Ordinance.

Wheelmen Must Take to the Streets Hereafter.

Mayor Janes Submits a Long Communication on the Recent Water Test—Other Interesting Business Transacted Last Evening.

There is a true saying that the unexpected always happens and such was the case at the regular session of the City Council held last evening. While there was not what might be termed a row, still a number of animated discussions came up and created both interest and amusement.

His Honor Mayor Janes occupied the chair and all of the aldermen answered to their names at roll call except Kammerer of the First ward and Harper of the Sixth ward. Spectators were few and the Council members enjoyed hearing themselves orate.

Evans Wants a Vacation.

One of the first measures which attracted attention was a communication from Assistant City Engineer Evans. That official asked the Council to allow him a three months vacation for the reason that he desired to visit his parents in Wales. Alderman Lewis moved that the matter be referred to the finance committee and City Engineer and the motion was carried.

Along in the evening Mayor Janes wrote a note and it was handed to Ald. Lewis. It read. "It's all right, but should that communication of Evans not have been referred to me." Ald. Lewis moved that action be reconsidered and that the communication be referred to His Honor with power to act and the motion prevailed.

After the session Mayor Janes said that he did not like the action of Ald. Lewis in reconsidering the action, that he only wrote the note for information. Ald. Lewis said that he thought the note was a hint that the Mayor wanted to handle the matter and hence the movement.

Bicycle Ordinance Again.

The bicycle ordinance was called up by Alderman Stoffel. When the measure was first introduced it was in the shape of an amendment to an ordinance already in force. It provided that bicycles should not be ridden upon sidewalks, that alarm bells should be attached and sounded when a rider crossed streets and that a light be placed on the machines at night. There was a great row raised by the bicyclists of the city and when the Council proceeded to take action there was half a dozen amendments offered. Ald. Field had the large per cent of amendments. One was that lights could be placed upon the side as well as on the front of machines and another was that boys under 12 years of age be permitted to ride bicycles on the sidewalks and this left out three and four wheeled machines. Finally action was deferred. When it came up last night Ald. Stoffel moved that the amendment of Ald. Field to allow boys to ride upon the walks be stricken out. Ald. Field allowed that the motion was out of order, but Ald. Stoffel insisted that he was right and that the motion be put. The Mayor decided that Mr. Stoffel was right. An appeal from the decision of the chair was taken.

Ald. Stoffel Carries His Point.

The Council sustained the Mayor and the motion of Ald. Stoffel was carried. Then it was proposed that three and four wheeled vehicles be allowed on the walks when run by boys under 12 years of age. Ald. Field moved that baby cabs be inserted and that boys under 12 years of age run them. This was lost. After a discussion of perhaps an hour in which nearly every Alderman had a word the amendment of Ald. Stoffel was passed in nearly the same shape as it was offered. As it now stands no bicycle rider can occupy the sidewalks; boys under 12 years of age can ride three and four wheeled machines; a gong or bell must be attached and sounded at street intersections and a light must be placed in front of or on the side of the bicycles at night time.

Ald. Schaefer's Stump Speech.

A resolution of Ald. Schaefer to order the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company to repair their dock at the north end of Lake avenue was called up and brought forth the oratorical powers of the aldermen. Each and every one was in favor of pushing the matter, and some of the city fathers were quite bitter against the railroad company. It developed that when the resolution came up it was not referred to a committee, but that action was deferred. The measure went to the harbor committee.

The judiciary committee, to whom was referred the claim of Racine county alleged to be due for the board of prisoners at the county jail who had been sent up under a charter warrant, reported that in their opinion the city was not indebted to the county, but that if anything was due the sheriff was the proper person to make claim.

Ald. Peterson offered a resolution in effect that the City be empowered to engage experts to make an examination of the boiler at the Racine High school.

Mayor Janes on the Water Test.

Mayor Janes, who was present at the recent water test, submitted a report of more than passing interest. After reviewing the result of the test and the fact that he had made a careful examination of Jesse Walrath's report, he having been at the pumping house when the test was made, he came to the conclusion that there was something radically wrong. Either the water company are not giving the city proper fire service, or there are too many open taps of the mains and useless waste of water.

To arrive at a proper conclusion he requested the water company to make a statement of the water pumped and also the amount paid for by consumers during the nine months previous to July 1, 1895. He also had the amount of water running through the flush tanks daily measured. The statement of the water company shows that they are pumping about 2,250,000 gallons daily, and that consumers are using about 575,000 gallons, and that the difference, 1,675,000 gallons, is probably running through open taps or consumed by the city. By inspection of flush tanks between July 15, 1895, and July 27, 1895, he found that the tanks are using about 1,300,000 gallons daily.

A Waste of Water.

After thorough investigation he comes to the conclusion that with the use of so much water the water company cannot give ample fire protection; that some other method of flushing sewers should be adopted; that one pump will not supply six lines of hose with sufficient continuous pressure to handle a big fire; he therefore recommends, that automatic tanks be dispensed with, and that sewers be flushed by men turning the water on and off of the tanks now built, and that hereafter no automatic tanks be built, but that sewers be flushed with hose from hydrants, and that an extra pump be always kept in readiness and sufficient steam be always kept up to start it. He urged immediate action in the matter. The matter was referred to the finance committee, city engineer and city attorney.

Property owners on the West side of Wisconsin street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, will be allowed to raise their walks four inches.

Official proceedings will be found in another column.

WILL AID THE COLLEGE.

DeKoven Endowment Association File Articles of Incorporation.

There is not a more deserving educational institution in the state than Racine college. Its good work is known throughout the United States. For various reasons it was necessary to abolish the college proper some years ago, but the grammar school has continued and had a good healthy growth. It was sincerely hoped that some wealthy person would endow the college so that it could be placed on a footing with others in the country which have not one-half the advantages in location and other ways. But no one has come forward and the institution has struggled on and will do so to the end of time.

This morning articles of incorporation were filed at the register of deeds office for the "DeKoven Endowment Association of Racine College," for $50,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $50 each. The incorporators are Chief Justice J. B. Winslow, Rev. A. Piper and Rev. H. D. Robinson.

The objects are the accumulation of a DeKoven endowment fund which shall consist of the proceeds of all stock sold and all subscriptions, gifts or bequests which may be made to the corporation. Said funds shall be either directly loaned to Racine college or invested in loans or securities and the interest used for the aid and benefit of Racine college or its grammar school.

Officers of the incorporation shall consist of a president, secretary, treasurer, board of directors, etc.

Foot Ball Notes.

The Racine foot ball eleven and the college team will play another game, probably tomorrow or Thursday at the college campus. Saturday the Racine's will play the Milwaukee West Side High School's at the exposition grounds.

Manager Charles Baker is arranging for a game with the St. John's Military Academy eleven. The date has not as yet been fixed.

It is surprising how interest in foot ball has picked up in a few short weeks. Racine will be a foot ball center next year.

Grocery Clerks to Dance.

In Racine there are probably 200 grocery clerks. All are jolly good fellows and believe in having a good time. On Thursday evening of this week they will tender their annual dancing party at Casino hall. Everything has been arranged for a good time. Schulte's orchestra will furnish the music.

Sheridan Club Party.

The members of the popular Sheridan club announce the first of a series of dancing parties at Armory hall on the evening of Oct. 31st. Schulte's full orchestra will furnish the music. In the past the club has tendered many parties, and they propose to make this series the best of all. Those who received invitations to other parties are invited to be present at this one and the others to follow.

NO CAUSE FOR FEAR.

Boilers in the New High School Building Stand a Thorough Test.

Uncalled-for Criticisms Are Found to be False.

The Boilers Tested by Three Racine Experts This Morning in Company with the Educational Committee of the City Council.

The heating apparatus placed in the new High school building by Richter & Sons of Milwaukee, is receiving considerable attention at present from the fact that newspaper articles have appeared upon what is termed authority, but the person who volunteers the information is not named. The bold statement has been circulated broadcast that the apparatus is inadequate to properly heat the building, that the boilers are dangerous and further that there is danger of an explosion under certain circumstances. Members of the education committee and also city officials have been asked to reply to these assertions, but no attention was paid to the publications for the reason that the man who gave the information dares not do it over his own name. Until then the city officials will hold their peace.

Before the boilers at the school were started a test was made and it showed 150 pounds cold water hydraulic pressure which is equivalent to from 90 to 100 pounds of steam. At no time is more than 25 pounds of steam used.

Experts Make an Examination.

Three of the most expert mechanics in Racine, have made a thorough examination of the boilers. They are men who have worked with steam boilers and other steam heating appliances most of their lives. Each and every one of them state most emphatically that the two boilers in the High school building are as sound and safe as any boiler ever made and that there is absolutely no more danger of an explosion than there is at the J. I. Case T. M. Co., Plow shops Mitchell & Lewis Co., or in fact at any factory of this city. Of course every concern wants a competent man to conduct the running of boilers. In Fred Ticknor the city has a competent person to look after the boilers at the High school. He has been catechised by the very best of mechanics and understands his business. The talk about water running out of boilers and putting in cold water is known to every child in the country. It would explode any boiler be it cast iron, steel or wrought iron.

The fact is that the boilers are perfectly safe if the opinion of experts go for anything and the three experts ought to go against the one man who has caused the agitation.

Inspected by a State Official.

Engineer Ticknor states that a state inspector has been here and tested the boilers and pronounced them safe and not dangerous at all. Prof. Velland said that no children had been frightened out of the school by the publication of the articles in question.

So far as the apparatus being inadequate to heat the structure it is not the proper time to say whether it will or not. The contract calls for this important test to take place when the weather is at zero and the firm guarantees to properly heat the entire structure with not more than 25 pounds of steam. Until that test is made criticism should be withheld.

There is not a man in the city but has been conversant with the many trials and tribulations incident to the building of the High school and the letting of contracts. Naturally disappointed men will find fault and criticise the work of others in the same line of business, but when the assertion is made that boilers are in danger of exploding it is pretty bold indeed.

ACCIDENT AT BURLINGTON.

Mrs. Anthony Miller Sustains Serious Injuries From a Fall.

Mrs. Anthony Miller, wife of the well known Burlington shoe merchant, while throwing out a pan of water from the rear stoop of her residence yesterday morning, slipped on a little ice which had formed during the night, and fell over the railing head foremost, a distance of fifteen feet to the hard ground below, fracturing her left limb above the ankle and badly bruising her hip, arm and shoulder.

Killed a Man.

The 6:35 north bound passenger train on the C. & N. W. R. R. last night was twenty minutes late on account of killing a man near Lake Forest. The train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The man was noticed on the track and the whistle was sounded and every effort made to attract his attention, but he was struck and killed. No one know who he was, and his appearance indicated that of a laboring man. The body was left at Lake Forest.

Gone to Michigan.

E. Conkling, who has been with the Racine Wagon and Carriage company for many years, severed his connection with that concern several months ago. He has accepted a position with a large carriage manufactory at Jackson, Mich., and left for that place with his family yesterday.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FELL TWENTY-FIVE FEET.

Charles Jensen Has a Miraculous Escape From Being Killed.

Charles Jenson, a lad 15 years of age, had a remarkable fall yesterday and at the same time a miraculous escape from being killed. He, with several companions, went out after nuts. When some miles west of the city he climbed to the top of a hickory nut tree and proceeded to shake the nuts off. He lost his hold and crashed down through the limbs to the earth and struck upon his shoulders. He lay as if dead and his companions thought sure he was killed. There was a panic and the lads did not know what action to take. In a few moments the supposed dead boy opened his eyes, then he raised himself up and wanted to know where he was at. In ten minutes he was on his feet as good as any of the crowd and firing clubs into the tree. The distance he fell was fully 25 feet and it was remarkable that he escaped without injury of any account.

UNITARIANS MEET.

A Thousand Leaders of That Church in Session at Washington.

Washington, Oct. 22.—More than a thousand leaders of the Unitarian church including scores of prominent divines were gathered in Metzerott's Music hall today when the national conference of the Unitarian and other christian churches was formally opened United States Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, is the president of the conference, but was detained at Worcester, Mass., and Hon. Dorman B. Eaton of New York, presided over the session. A communion service conducted by Rev. Dr. Charles C. Everett of Harvard, opened the day's proceedings and Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright followed in an address of welcome.

The following telegram of regret was then sent to the Rev. Edward Everett Hale of Roxbury, Mass: "The national conference sends affectionate greeting in memory of his many distinguished services and with tender sympathy for the anxieties and sorrows which deprive the conference of his presence and fellowship." After some routine business the Rev. George Batheler, chairman of the council of the national conference and secretary of the Unitarian association, read an address.

OBITUARY.

Jones.

Mrs. Theodore Jones died at the home of her daughter in Riverdale, Mo., on Saturday evening, Oct. 12, aged 66 years. Mrs. Jones was for many years a resident of the town of Bristol, and was a member of the Bristol and Paris Congregational church. She was a woman of large piety that was never obtrusive; was one of those choice spirits—tender, sympathetic—and commanded the love and esteem of all who knew her. Her husband, Deacon Jones, died about six years ago. The surviving children are Wm. T. Jones, of St. Louis, Mo., Charles Jones and Mrs. Emma Wasson of Ozark county, Missouri.

Last.

A ten months old child of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Last died this morning of convulsions, at their home 1619 Douglas avenue. Funeral tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the house.

Was in the Freight Wreck.

Frederick Smith, of this city, was in the freight wreck on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at Kenosha last week. He was working a free ride from Chicago to this city. When the crash came he was climbing to the top of a car and was thrown into the air. When he struck the earth he was two cars away from where he started and for a time imagined that he tumbled from a balloon. Although a trifle bruised he was able to walk about. He lost his overcoat in the shuffle.

Past Masters Night.

On Monday evening next the members of Racine Lodge No. 18, F. A. M., will hold a past masters night, that is all past masters will assemble and confer a degree upon some candidate. These meetings are held once a year and are very enjoyable. Every member of No. 18 is earnestly requested to be present.

The Minister's Mistake.

There is a story of a Scotch minister whose physician ordered him to drink beef tea. The next day when the doctor called the patient complained that the new drink made him sick. "Why, sir," said the doctor, "that can't be, I'll try it myself." As he spoke he poured some of the tea into a skillet and set it on the fire. Then, having warmed it, he tasted it, smacked his lips and said: "Excellent, excellent!" "Maw!" said the minister, "is that the way ye sup it?" "Of course; what other way should it be supped? It's excellent." "It may be gude that way, doctor; but try it wi' cream and sugar, man. Try it wi' that and see hoo ye like it."—Argonaut.

GOVERNOR AMES DEAD.

Ex-Gov. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts Died Last Night--Was Widely Known.

North Easton, Mass., Oct. 22.—Ex Gov. Oliver Ames died at his home here at 2:14 o'clock after a long period of failing health, although death at the last resulted from heart disease. He was 64 years of age. He had become widely known through his connection with large business enterprises as well as on account of his long and honorable political record in this state. A widow, two sons and four daughters survive him.

RACINE AHEAD.

What a Real Estate Man Thinks of Racine.

Charles R. Davis, treasurer of the North Racine Land company, was in the city last evening. He came here for the purpose of paying up the mortgage on the Lake Shore park property which the company purchased of Johannas Weber. The North Racine Land company is composed of business men of Milwaukee who have great faith in Racine property. They consider it as cheap as any property on the market today. Mr. Davis says that he finds many real estate men and others at Milwaukee who are willing to trade property at that place for Racine real estate and two trades have been made recently. So far half a dozen lots have been sold in this tract and others will go in the near future.

Mr. Davis said that he had just purchased 97 acres of land north of Manitowoc known as Lakeside. There is a 22-room hotel on the land and it is a famous summer resort for Milwaukee and Chicago people. There is one of the finest beaches adjoining the land on the west shore of Lake Michigan. He paid $10,000 for the land.

But of all the land he owns he considers Racine real estate the best and most valuable. He believes that Racine is bound to grow both north, south and west for the reason that it has the largest and most prosperous business houses in the state and is considered by everybody to be the healthiest city of similar size in the wide world. He is very enthusiastic and confident of the welfare of the Belt City.

THE CONVENTION ENDED.

Episcopalian Convention at Minneapolis Comes to a Close This Morning.

Minneapolis, Oct. 22.—A meeting of the two houses of the Episcopal church was held this morning jointly, and after a busy session lasting three weeks, adjournment was reached. The pastoral letter prepared by the bishops was read by Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island. The document is addressed to the clergy and the laity and contains 7,000 words. The letter makes this significant statement: "We are indeed between two perilous tendencies. On the one hand there is a demand for concessions which will make it easy for members of christian bodies, not in communion with the church to enter her ministry to transfer themselves bodily as congregations with faint and feeble guards of soundness in their forms of worship. On the other hand there is a plea put forth by some to enter into negotiations with the bishop of Rome with a view to reunion which is now known to be possible only by absolute submission to his unscriptural and unlawful demands. The wise thing for us to do is to hold fast to our position."

The Lend-a-Hand Club.

The Lend-a-Hand club meets this evening in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A. building. Mrs. Charles Erskine will occupy the evening with a paper upon "The American Poets," and illustrations from their works. A cordial invitation is extended to all. The meetings are free to all. Time 7:30.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Racine Journal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1895.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year an Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1 40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Weekly Courier-Journal*—a ten-page, eight-column Democratic newspaper, Henry Watterson, editor—will be sent one year to any address for $1 20.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the New York Weekly *Press*, an up-to-date Republican national new-paper, will be sent one year to any address for $1 25.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1 20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

SHERMAN ENDORSED.

Senator Cullom Backs up His Remarks on Garfield.

The Illinois Senator Says Garfield Realy Sold Out Sherman in 1880.

A Milwaukee Journal Representative Holds a Conversation with Cullom on a Train—Garfield's Private Meeting.

Milwaukee, Oct. 21.—The Journal tonight will say: "Senator Sherman's book, just from the press, is reviving a great deal of unwritten history in regard to the national Republican convention of 1880, when James A. Garfield was nominated for the presidency. In his book Senator Sherman, without making a direct charge, intimates that Garfield, as his manager in the race for the presidential nomination, betrayed him. The sons of the late President Garfield deny this, and threaten a complete expose of the affair. In 1883, while en route from Milwaukee to Washington, a representative of the Journal met Congressman John Finnerty of Chicago, and was by him introduced to Senator Cullom of Illinois, and in the course of the conversation that followed, Senator Cullom referred to the national convention of 1880. Among other things he mentioned was the fact that a secret meeting had been called by General Garfield, of leading men of the party whom he could trust, to be held before the opening of the convention in a parlor of the Grand Pacific hotel. Senator Cullom was present at this meeting and so was E. B. Washburne of Illinois, then in the race as a presidential candidate. General Garfield then and there outlined his plans by which he himself was to secure the nomination which so disgusted Washburne that he got up and left the meeting, without saying a word. A few hours later Garfield went into the convention and nominated Senator Sherman with an eulogy that was the greatest effort of his life, while his henchmen in different parts of the convention hall did their part in his own behalf.

Their Share of the Bad Debts.

People who pay cash for all they get also pay some cash for goods that delinquents enjoy.—Galveston News.

Rheumatism Knows Riley.

When there is lactic acid in the blood. Liniments and lotions will be of no permanent benefit. A cure can be accomplished only by neutralizing this acid and for this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and effectively, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

THE OTHER SIDE.

In Regard to the Emaus Danish Lutheran Church Trouble.

The Defendants and Majority Issue a Card to the Public.

They Give Their Side and the Inside Facts—How the Trouble Originated and What Brought About the Sad State of Affairs.

Editor of the Racine Journal:

For some time there has appeared now and then articles in the daily papers describing the very unfortunate state of things inside of our congregation, and we have reason to believe that the information thus gained has been obtained from very partial sources, we desire hereby to state our, the majority, side of the case, to the impartial public. The strife which has for years existed between the two factions in the association of some of the Danish Lutheran churches of America, has not been felt to any extent in our congregation until about two years ago, when the above named association, to which Emaus congregation then belonged, held its convention here in Racine, and when a new constitution was adopted, also new officers elected, composed of people of only one of the two factions. The new constitution recognized as highest authority a board or standing committee of the Lutheran church of Denmark, consisting of laymen and ministers who had originally started the mission among the Danish people in America by sending ministers and missionaries over here and in other ways assisted in the mission work. At the close of the Racine convention, when only a few were present, a motion was adopted to have the new constitution signed by the different congregations belonging to the above referred to association within a specified time, namely Feb. 15, 1894, and those that did not wish to sign would be considered as expelled from the association. Meanwhile the standing committee in Denmark, mentioned above, in order to restore harmony and good will between the two opposing factions within the association, submitted certain demands or rules for the officers and association to comply with, the obedience of these rules being a condition for its committees, future assistance and existence. These rules were not complied with, and the result was that the committee dissolved, and the connection with the mother church in Denmark was disrupted. From now the trouble began in our congregation. At a lawful meeting held, Jan. 8, 1894, of Emaus congregation, a vote was taken in regard to signing the constitution, which resulted in 41 votes for signing and 86 against, the majority wishing connection with the mother church. The minority, who wished to sign the constitution, has since that time been dissatisfied, although the congregation has, contrary to what they, the minority, have said and written, (as for example in the complaint) shown them every consideration and never denied them the right to express themselves upon any subject and have allowed them to call ministers of their own faction to preach in the church except in one case lately, when a certain minister was denied the pulpit, as the majority of the congregation considered him one of the originators of the present strife. The growing discontent led to the congregation holding a meeting on Sept. 29, and continued Oct. 7, to take under consideration the question: "Can the opposing factions work together any longer to the benefit of themselves and the congregation." The congregation and also the plaintiffs manifested unanimously that they did not believe they could. Then the question came: "If we cannot work together, can we then not part peaceably and divide fairly so that each side get their share." A vote was taken which resulted in 87 for peaceable division and none against.

We will here state that we have repeatedly and earnestly endeavored to persuade them to accept our offer, but in vain, and you all know the result as it has been published.

The charges preferred against us in general and against Rev. N. V. Holm, our pastor, in particular, we consider without foundation, unjust and uncalled for—not to use stronger expression—but as this is not the time and place to answer each of them separately, we will leave it for our accusers to prove them when the proper time comes, and will leave it for the impartial and fair minded public to judge who is to blame for this sad state of affairs within our congregation.

To illustrate the true feeling within our congregation in regard to this matter we shall simply present the result of a vote taken last Friday night to consider how many were on each side. It proved to be 112 for the defendants; 7 for the plaintiffs; 67 were not present, two refused to vote.

The Defendants and the Above Majority.

More Trouble Promised.

There promises to be more trouble in regard to closing all night restaurants at 12 o'clock. One of the parties closed will soon commence keeping open again for the reason that he claims many places where saloons are connected with offices do not close at 12 o'clock and that liquor is sold after 12 o'clock in dance halls where no license was taken out. A letter has been written to the Attorney General of the state and a satisfactory answer is at hand.

Exposure to cold, damp winds, may result in pneumonia unless the system is kept invigorated with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OBITUARY.

Packard.

On Sunday morning, October 20, at 10:07 o'clock passed from earth's life, the spirit of Dr. Judson Candee Packard, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Roswell D. Packard, at his home 947 La Salle street. Deceased was born in this city on the 23rd of April, 1872, and was twenty three years and six months old at the time of his death. Most of his life was spent here, and he received the benefit of the instruction afforded by our public schools until he went to Chicago, with a view of ascertaining what chances there were in in the great city for making advances towards success in life. After following different avocations for a year or two, he finally settled on devoting his time to the study and practice of dentistry, and entered the dental office of his cousin, James Newman, where he remained at the same time attending a school of dentistry as opportunity offered for one year. At the expiration of the year he took a course of study at a Chicago Institute of dentistry, and on April 10th, 1895, passed a successful examination, receiving his diploma a few weeks later. He was naturally possessed of an ambitious and independent nature, so far as it was possible for him to be, and was always ready to battle uncompromisingly for what he considered his just dues and rights. So strongly marked was this characteristic as to sometimes give the appearance of proud spiritedness and aggression, but those more intimately acquainted with him, fully recognized the other sterling qualities which go to make up the honored and respected citizen.

In the death of Dr. Packard is another illustration of the uncertainties of life and a confirmation of the old adage: "Man proposes and God disposes." Only a few short months ago, after finishing his course at college, was consummated that event for which he had so arduously worked and striven, an event which the majority of young men have in view, his marriage with Miss Flora Buchan, daughter of Mr. Edward Buchan, of Union Grove, an accomplished and estimable young lady. Little did the happy throng who assembled on that occasion to witness the wedding nuptials and offer their testimonials of esteem, dream or imagine they would so soon be called upon to mourn the loss of one of the chief participants in the ceremony, whose future seemed so promising and full of hope. Truly the heart-felt sympathy of the community will go out towards the sorrowing friends of the deceased, in their sad bereavement, most especially the parents and the grief-stricken lady who has so suddenly been transformed from the position of a bride to that of widowhood.

Funeral Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m. from the house, 947 La Salle street.

Evans.

The brief telegram in Saturday's Journal announcing the death of Captain David Evans at Berlin, Wis., was read by many in Racine with sadness. He was well and favorably known to a number of our citizens, as well as to many inhabitants of every lake port on the chain of western lakes. He was a remarkable man in many ways; and a brief sketch of his history, and of his varied experiences in different parts of the globe may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Journal. He was born on a farm called Fucheswen near Harloch, Merionethshire, North Wales, about the year 1817. His father, besides taking care of his farm, was a steward under Sir William Wynn of Maisynneadd, and governor of Isle of Wight. Captain Evans received a good common school education and also acquired the science of navigation in his youth as he was an apt scholar. He took to seafaring when quite young and became so capable in his calling that he was made a master of the barque Gwen Evans, at an uncommonly early age. He made a number of voyages to the United States with this vessel, and brought over many immigrants, mostly farmers from North Wales. This vessel eventually got wrecked at Alexandria in Egypt. He next commanded the Oregon, a large merchant vessel, and made several voyages with her to the United States and once to San Francisco, in the early days of the discovery of gold in California. He next commanded one of the mail steamers between Liverpool and Mediterranian ports, a most responsible position. Through his many voyages to the United States and coming in contact with its people he imbibed the spirit and genius of this country, that he made up his mind to immigrate and become an American citizen, and a most enterprising and patriotic citizen he proved to be. In 1854 he and his family came to the United States going directly to Berlin, Wis., where his parents, brothers and sisters had preceded him a few years before. Being a man of considerable means, he invested quite heavily in real estate in and around Berlin. He also engaged in the lumbering business, and subsequently in a flour mill in conjunction with the late W. W. Vaughan of this city. When the St. Paul railway was being built to Berlin he took a large contract in grading the same. After experimenting in various kinds of business on shore for a number of years the desire to navigate the great oceans again asserted itself, and he betook to the sea, and was put in command of a vessel belonging to New York, and with this vessel he made several voyages to the West Indies and to Europe. In the meantime the war of the rebellion had broken out, and he hastened home to Berlin, where his family had continued to reside. His intense patriotism and genuine loyalty to the general government, prompted him to offer his service to the authorities at Washington, and it was accepted, and soon he was put in command of a revenue vessel on the Potomac. About this time he became very intimate with Solomon P. Chase, the great secretary of the treasury, who proved to be a true friend as long as that eminent man lived. The marine revenue service being under the direct control of the secretary of the treasury. Captain Evans served during the war, at stations, and in many trying and difficult positions, but his acts always were satisfactory to his superiors. His unflinching honesty, and his true patriotism, made his service of incalculable value to the government in those trying times that proved what men were made of. The years succeeding the war he served on the north and south Atlantic coast, also in the Gulf of Mexico, as well as on the Pacific coast. Later on he served many years on the western lakes, principally on Lake Michigan in command of the United States steamer Andrew Johnson. Owing to his advanced age he had been on the retired list for several years. He was allowed half-pay of a captain in actual service. As a man, he was beloved by all for his geniality, kindness and sympathetic disposition. He was endowed by nature with great intellect and a noble personality. His experiences and wide observation, made him a most agreeable companion. He was always happy in ministering to the entertainment and happiness of others. He was the friend of all, high and low, and helped very many to tide over financial difficulties and troubles. He was the very incorporation of honor, and maintained a most temperate, moral and christian character during his long and eventful life, and his demise will be mourned by many people in different parts of the globe. His health had been failing for some time, resulting from a severe attack of the la grippe a few years ago. He leaves a wife, two sons and one daughter to mourn their loss. David, the eldest son, is a prosperous farmer near Berlin. Richard at home with his mother, and Lizzie, wife of John C. Fairweather, who has been a source of great help and comfort to her parents in their declining years. His funeral will take place at Berlin, Wis., at 1 p. m., tomorrow (Tuesday)

PERSONAL.

John Tyler, the son of President Tyler, is now living in Georgetown in greatly reduced circumstances. Mr. Tyler is more than 70 years old, and has served in two armies, having equipped a regiment for the war with Mexico and having enlisted on the confederate side during the civil war.

G. W. G. Ferris, the celebrated engineer, will exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition an exact minature of the World's fair. The scale of the production is one inch to 12 feet, and every feature of the dazzling White City will be reproduced.

Actor Frank Mayo and his manager are at present playing cards in a decidedly novel manner. The pair desired to play 25 games of hearts, with a trip to Europe on the issue. At the end of the twenty-fourth game the points were tied. Necessarily separated at this interesting juncture, the players agreed to carry on the decisive game by mail. Every day one or the other pursues the game, which it will take at least a month to finish. Probably this is the most novel use to which the postal service of the country has ever been put.

The floral emblem of Wales is the leek; France, fleur-de-lis; Germany, cornflower; Egypt, lotus; Canada, sugar maple.

TO REDUCE FLESH.

New Suggestions—Rubbing Recommended in Some Cases.

In the large cities, says Womankind, middle-aged women throng the gymnasium and, physical culture schools to learn how to reduce the too abundant flesh and keep off the rheumatism which is often an accompaniment. The woman who does her own housework has most of her muscles called into exercise every day, and the danger with her is that they are over-exercised; still much relief can be received by sponging every night after hard labor with the following inexpensive lotion: Two ounces of spirits of camphor, one and one-half cups of sea salt, one cup of alcohol and one quart of rain water.

The woman whose face and throat are thin can remedy the thinness by frequent bathing in cool water, and before retiring rubbing in some good cream. In rubbing the wrinkles should be rubbed against so as to rub them out, and it is as much in the rubbing as in the cream. A nice bit of soft white flannel rubbed several times daily over the face will be beneficial, and she whose double chin detracts from her good looks can by judiciously rubbing downward, get rid of its superfluity. Above all things let the woman who desires to keep her youth and beauty cultivate a sweet disposition and her intellect at the same time.

The present cry for "more money" on the part of the free silverites is a most absurd demand. They do not stop to inquire or explain as to who would secure the "more money" in case of the increase. They seem to think that a mere increase in the volume of money would mean an increase of cash to all who need and desire it. This is the sheerest stupidity.

If a man wants to get "more money," the only way he can do it is by buying it with those things that are demanded by the people. The only exceptions to this rule are inheritance, theft and counterfeiting. The government does not count heads and then distribute dollars. It has no right to give money away. But if it should undertake to even things up by distributing an equal supply of money among the people it would be under the necessity of renewing the supply about every day, since those of superior sagacity, industry, prudence and economy would inevitably secure the money allowances of those less shrewd, thrifty and careful. This process is controlled and determined by an inexorable law. The suspension or abrogation of this law would destroy all laudable ambition and healthy competition, and ambition is the source of all excellence and merit in human achievements, and "competition is the life of all trade."

A Suggestion.

The Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Massachusetts, has sent over to Scrooby, England, and screwed a memorial plate against a house-wall near that village in honor of the original pilgrims who went there from Holland, and subsequently came to Plymouth on the Mayflower. The idea thus suggested of putting up monuments in their native country of persons who went abroad and succeeded in life is not without interest. How long may we suppose it will be before the grateful British will send over a delegate to screw a bronze plate up on a convenient corner of Fifth avenue to preserve the memory of William Waldorf Astor, and commemorate his emigration.—Life.

The District of Columbia, containing the capital of the United States, was formerly a part of Maryland. It contains about 64 square miles, and is under the "exclusive legislation of congress," according to article 1, section 8, of the United States constitution.

ALWAYS SHARP SHOD WITH THE NEVERSLIP

ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.

Your horse being always sharp shod, is ready for work. His feet are always in good condition, and he is not constantly at the blacksmith's being sharpened, which ruins his feet, causing great expense and loss of time to you. Remember, once shod with "Neverslips" you can easily put in new Calks when needed without removing the shoes.

BE SURE your horse shoer has "Neverslips" on hand; have him SHOE WITH NO OTHER. Send your address for descriptive circular with full information, MAILED FREE.

AGENTS: Surflohn & Seefeld, Milwaukee, Wis.

MANUFACTURERS: Neverslip Horseshoe Co., Boston, Mass.

REMOVABLE STEEL CENTERED AND SELF SHARPENING

In Buying a Piano or an Organ

do not fail to examine the latest Mason & Hamlin models. Recent improvements together with time tested points of superiority render them instruments par excellence. Old pianos or organs taken in exchange. Instruments sold for cash or easy payments.

Catalogues and full information sent free.

Mason & Hamlin Co.

250 and 252 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

(First publication Thursday Sept. 26, A. D., 1895.)

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—WISCONSIN.

In the matter of the administration of the estate of Hiram Lee, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of James Birchell, administrator of the estate of Hiram Lee, deceased, representing among other things that the said deceased died seized of certain real estate therein described; that the homestead, of said deceased is a part only of said tract of land, and the whole subject to a mortgage, and that it is necessary to sell the same to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying for a license to sell the same, and it appearing to the court that it is necessary to sell the said real estate for that purpose.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at a regular term of said county court to be held in, and for said county at the court house in the city of Racine on the 1st Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered that this order be published at least four successive weeks before said day fixed for the hearing of said petition, in the Racine weekly Journal, a weekly newspaper published at the city of Racine, in said county, and that a copy thereof be served personally on S. Wolff of the city of Racine, and on all persons interested in said estate, and residing in this county, at least twenty days before such day.

Dated September 19, A. D., 1895.

By the court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge, Racine County.

Wallace Ingalls atty. for petitioner.

Important Family Secret. Indispensible to the happy home. 2c stamp for particulars to Lock box 120, Lansing, Mich.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

(First publication Oct. 2, A. D., 1895.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, Racine County. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Boss, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this court to Lottie Boss, as administratrix of the estate of Jacob Boss, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1895, and

Tuesday, the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1896,

at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine, in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Jacob Boss, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Daily Journal, a daily newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated, this 2nd day of October, A. D., 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

CIRCUIT COURT, RACINE COUNTY.—JOSEPHINE McLaren, plaintiff, against James McLaren, defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the Court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

KEARNEY & THOMPSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

P. O. Address: 524 Main St., Racine, Racine County, Wis. Aug13wlt

PAULINE HALL.

Miss Hall Says Dr. Greene's Nervura Surely Cures.

She Recommends Dr. Greene's Nervura for the Weak, Tired, Nervous and Debilitated. Says it is the Best of All Medicines.

MISS PAULINE HALL.

Pauline Hall, the empress of song, is celebrated the world over as the Representative American Beauty, who has in the presentation of her new operatic comedy, "Dorcas," achieved the success of her eventful life. In a conversation with the representative of this paper she stated:

"I have in my professional experience essayed a number of roles that have been more or less trying upon the physical and nervous system, but in none that I have attempted have I ever experienced the terrific strain that the various characters which I assume in my new operatic comedy, 'Dorcas,' have subjected me to. The assumption of one character in a presentation is generally conceded to be a sufficient undertaking for any one person, but in 'Dorcas' I assume three, all different, and I might say diametrically opposite to each other.

"The terrific strain naturally resulting from such difficult work, which is a new and direct departure from anything I have ever presented to the public before, naturally had a very distressing effect upon me, and I was constrained to seek some relief from the mental and physical exhaustion from my labors. After trying several remedies that were commended to me as being exceptionally good for the nervous exhaustion which I was subjected to, I was eventually induced to make a trial of Dr. Greene's celebrated Nervura, and the great relief which it afforded me was almost instantaneous in its effect, and I have no hesitation in unqualifiedly endorsing Dr. Greene's Nervura as the best tonic and restorer of a nervous and debilitated system of any remedy that I have ever tested. It is remarkable for the rapidity with which its restorative qualities assert themselves. It is absolutely harmless, and the instantaneous relief which it affords to the nervous and tired system is grateful in the extreme. I can readily understand why it is that so many hearty recommendations are given by people of prominence, especially those in our profession, for Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and my own experience justifies me in recommending it as absolutely the best remedy which I have ever used."

IN OUR NEW STORE.

—THE NEW—

EAGLE STORE,

CORNER STATE AND SUPERIOR STS.,

Is now open for your inspection. Our stock of Dress Goods and Underwear is complete, and we have in addition a well selected line of

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

ALL WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICE FOR CASH.

J. C. HANSEN,

STATE STREET.

C. R. UNDERWOOD,

JEWELER

418 MAIN STREET, - - RACINE, WIS.

Has the Latest, Newest and Most Attractive Line of Silverware. Just the place to make selections for wedding gifts.

GOODS SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Try an "Ad" in The Journal.

NO DISPUTE WANTED.

English Papers Comment on the Venezuelan Affair.

Claim That the English Are Friendly to the Monroe Doctrine.

Characterize the Affair as "Small Beer" — Venezuelans Cannot Foment a Strife Between Great Powers.

London, Oct. 21.—The dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, which has resulted in the sending of an ultimatum to the South American republic, is much commented upon by the London press today.

The Westminster Gazette this afternoon says: "After a tremendous fuss the Nicaragua incident turned out to be a ridiculously small beer affair, and in a short time we shall have made the same discovery in the Venezuelan matter. Great Britain and the United States are not going to be set by the ears by a pack of Venezuelans. President Cleveland knows we have no intention of land grabbing in South America, and that Monroeism has no better friend than the old country. Our colonial minister, who married an American, has given tokens of his friendship to the United States and its people, and he is not likely to go out of his way to get the Marquis of Salisbury to tread on Cousin Jonathan's corns.

"In due time Secretary Olney will no doubt tell the Venezuelans that they cannot expect the United States to espouse a quarrel when they deliberately presume, on their limited resources, to attempt to bluff a great power. We are glad that the New York Post, which has done such excellent service in promoting a better understanding between the United States and great Britain, will unhesitatingly tell its countrymen the truth in this Venezuela business and enlighten the blatherskite politicians and newspapers who are seeking to foment trouble between two great branches of the English speaking world."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The Marquis of Salisbury will find it convenient to keep a lithographic supply of a special form of ultimatum for South American republics. They are perpetually making trouble, and their mongrel Spanish punctilio will not yield to anything short of a threatened blockade. There is no doubt that the republic has grabbed a big chunk beyond the Schomburg line. We have no wish to bully Venezuela, but we say 'off hands' all the same."

The St. James Gazette has this to say on the subject: "The very able New York Post fairly applies the term 'Blatherskite' to the Tribune and similar publications, and politicians whose mouthing on the Venezuelan affair are an example of their habitual use of foaming tall-talk. The U. S. government, however, is no blatherskite, and does not listen to the opinions of advisers of that order. If Venezuela has that impression, she will do well to remember of the outcome between England and Nicaragua. Between a government's acts and what the more foolish kind of person professing to represent American opinion says, there is usually as much difference as between sense and nonsense. Unless President Cleveland is prepared to overthrow the traditions of his foreign policy and begin a course of courting complications, we may be sure that Venezuela will not receive more backing than Nicaragua."

SILVER MEDAL CONTEST.

The Demorest Silver Medal Contest Saturday Evening.

The Demorest silver medal contest given at the Baptist church Saturday night was a great success. A very interested audience listened to the declamations of seven boys, all of them on subject of temperance. Louis Nickelson won the first prize, a Demorest silver medal. The medal bears the inscription "Demorest," the donor's name, at the top, in the center the word "Prohibition," and at the bottom "Prize." The second prize, two silver dollars, was won by Errol Rowlands. These boys no doubt have a brilliant future as orators. Mrs. J. S. Hart, president of the W. C. T. U., under whose auspices the contest was given, presided and explained that the object of these oratorical contests was educational as well as entertaining.

The judges were Rev. D. B. Cheney, Mrs. McMurphy and Superintendent Seeley. The prizes were awarded by the chairman, Rev. D. B. Cheney, in a neat little speech. A variety of music was furnished on organ, guitar, harmonica, mandolin and vocal solo and duet. All furnished by boys and young men. The audience showed their appreciation by numerous encores. Those who have gained a silver medal can enter a contest for a gold medal which will probably take place in the near future.

A JOURNEY ON STILTS.

Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 21.—Frank Loftus of the Green Bay Athletic association started to walk to New Orleans on stilts nearly four feet high. He goes on a $250 wager, and must be there in 40 days.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, etc. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

AFTER PHYSICIANS.

They Have Neglected to Register Deaths, Births and Marriages.

Chapter 47, revised statutes, says that every physician or surgeon, who shall be in attendance professionally at the time of death of any person, shall at once make a record of such death, with all of the details, etc., and report the same to the register of deeds within 30 days. In case the physician or surgeon neglects to file the certificate of death in the time named he shall for such neglect forfeit not less than $50 nor more than $100.

Register of Deeds Frank M. Roberts has been looking up the records and finds that over 237 deaths this year have not yet been filed and a large per cent. of the physicians in this city are liable to the punishment set forth above. Unless reports are made by negligent physicians within ten days Mr. Roberts will make complaint against each and everyone. It is believed that many deaths have occurred in recent years which have never been recorded. It is necessary that all deaths shall be reported according to law, for often it is necessary to look up the records of a death in order to settle large estates and when not found the property becomes involved.

The same state of affairs exists in regard to births and marriages. A large number are not filed for months after the occurrence. The punishment is the same as in the case of deaths. Ministers, doctors and others are warned to report all deaths, births and marriages which are overdue or stand the consequences.

HALF ARE FATAL.

Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever Epidemic Raging in Chicago--Caused by Impure Water.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—The health department today declared both diphtheria and typhoid fever epidemic in Chicago. The department reported 320 new cases of diphtheria last week, 44 4-10 per cent. of which were fatal. The epidemics are charged to impure water, and the health commissioner has issued a warning against the drinking of un-boiled water.

CITY BREVITIES.

A regular meeting of the city council will be held this evening.

The reception committee of the Y. W. C. A. will entertain all the members of the committees at the rooms on Tuesday evening, Oct. 22nd. There are about 110 of these young women who are aiding the work of the association and too much cannot be said of their faithfulness and the successful way in which they manage the different departments of work. A large attendance is expected and a good time assured, for a novel programme is arranged and refreshments will be served.

That the privileges offered in the educational department of the Y. W. C. A. are appreciated was demonstrated again last Friday night by the large attendance at the opening of the Shakespeare class at the rooms. The first play to be read and studied is "The Tempest." All young ladies are invited to join at once and enjoy the entire term's work.

A case of typhoid fever is reported at No. 828 Huron street.

A large force of men were at work on Driver and Erie streets yesterday and also on Wisconsin street paving.

Sheriff Pugh was taking care of thirteen prisoners at the county jail yesterday.

There will be a special meeting of the Danish Young People's society tomorrow evening. All members are requested to be present.

Dr. Henry L. Wilson has moved into his new office in the Hanson-Holm building on State street and has fitted it up into one of the handsomest offices in this city. The doctor is a graduate of the leading medical colleges of the northwest and since his brief residence in Racine has acquired a lucrative practice.

The mother and sister of Policeman Vigel were out driving yesterday when their horse fell and broke the thills of the vehicle. Luckily they were not injured.

The Sylphon club gave a dancing party Saturday evening at Prudent's hall. About 40 couples were present and an excellent time was had.

Schulte's orchestra will play for the Badger Boys' first party at Kenosha this evening.

The meeting held at the rooms of the Y. W. C. A. on Saturday evening was interesting. The delegates to the recent state convention made reports of a flattering nature.

W. H. Lewis of the Merchants hotel, has been laid up several days with la grippe. Dr. Gleason, the attendant physician, reports Mr. Lewis somewhat better today.

Mrs. William Murden, 197 Third St., Albany, N. Y., gives it the need of praise, as follows: "I have used Dr. Hall's Cough Syrup and find it has no equal. No family should be without it."

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mrkvicka celebrated the 23rd anniversary of their marriage yesterday. They were married at Milwaukee and the largest part of their married life has been spent in Racine. They are among our most respected people and the Journal joins in extending congratulations.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in route or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

ROASTS THE MAYOR.

Ald. Elholm Speaks in Regard to the Recent Veto by the Mayor.

He Threatens to Resign if the Veto Stands.

So Far as Grading Racine and Other Streets Stand — Believes Mayor Janes is Inconsistent—Strikes From the Shoulder.

Editor Daily Journal:

Inasmuch as I noticed in your paper, that Mayor James has vetoed the ordinance, changing the grade of Racine and intersecting streets, I desire to explain why I am in favor of grading. Since I learned something about the Goodhue established grade, I have been opposed to enforcing it, because it will ruin too much property. Nature has made hollows and hills in our city, and it would be foolish to try and make our city as level as an Iowa prairie; we can not do it; and if the established grade had been enforced equal to all, we would have heard a howl and kicking sufficient to shake the very foundation of the city. When Washington avenue was graded Mitchell, Lewis & Co. was accommodated with a raise of two or three feet; but when we want between one and two feet in our block, that would not do, because we are poor people. When State street was graded the T. M. company was favored, with lowering the grade. It appears to be many feet west of the bridge. I admit that is right, otherwise it would ruin too much property, but let us have an equal chance. I hate to see, after a person has worked hard and saved up enough for a home, or managed to get a factory and settled down, in good faith, everything is sound and safe, that the first thing he knows grading is ordered, according to the established grade. It ruins his property that has become dear to him, because he has made it, through hard struggle; in many cases has become gray from his toil, and then in his old age, when he especially needs rest, is put to trouble and start in anew. It is no fun; it is an injustice.

An ex-member of the city council has told me that the Goodhue's grade was originally given for a special privilege to some private parties, and some of the aldermen at that time opposed it, and he believes if they had known what they know now, it would not have passed the council. On the ground of the above statement, I resolved, or rather Alderman Field of the street committee by looking over the territory relative to grading, advised me, to raise the grade, because the street had been filled with stone and good gravel; and being now a nice street it would be foolish to grade it again and ruin so much property. Naturally being opposed to grading, and damaging property, I realized it momentarily and proceeded.

His honor the mayor of course, has a right to hold an opinion and form a conviction, and apply the power within his jurisdiction or sphere of duty, to execute same; but the reason stated in last Friday's Journal, for vetoing the ordinance, was very weak and inconsistent. I admit that I am not perfect, and I now begin to get some experience in the public path, and get some knowledge of our public affairs, and what is chiefly impressed upon my mind, is, that we, as city fathers, and servants of the people, must act on the principle to do the greatest good to the greatest number; and with that disposition we will naturally prevent trouble and lighten the burden of the taxpayers.

The idea of his honor that the street should be graded to the established grade to conform to the sidewalks, which are already down to the established grade is, as before mentioned, inconsistent. To my knowledge, there are only two parties who have put their walks to grade and those parties are more than glad to accept the proposed grade; and after I have carefully investigated and inquired into opposition or objections to the change, I can truly state, that I have not found one solitary soul against it. The matter, of a trifle expense for changing a few sidewalks, should not be taken into consideration, when hundreds or thousands of dollars is saved to the owners and city at large.

In reference to the reason of the mayor stated in the Journal, for vetoing the ordinance, relative to extending the curb line on Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth streets, "that it narrows up the streets too much," is also inconsistent. They will always be wide enough for the traffic so near the lake even if our city becomes as large as Chicago. It is a mystery to me indeed, that his honor has a so any more sympathy for the property owners, and love for vegetation or trees which have been a pride to the owners for more than 30 years, and an ornament, not only to the streets, but to the city at large. How the mayor could be actuated to veto such an ordinance is incomprehensible. The veto should not effect the action already taken by the council in the matter.

In conclusion I desire to state, if the veto should have any effect in killing Racine street ordinance in question, and the proposition now pending in the council in regard to changing the grade of Racine from Sixth to Tenth streets, and Mead from Eighth north to the river, and the intersecting streets, before I shall make any move to grade these street to the established grade, and become an instrument to cause thousands of dollars' damage to my constituents, I shall tender my resignation, and that mighty quick, too, that I might clear myself from any responsibility whatever of committing such a sin.

Aldorman Elholm.

OUT ON BAIL.

Wencil Peshek Succeeds in Securing the $10,000 Bonds.

Wencil Peshek, charged with murdering his wife, Annie Peshek, was released on bail yesterday. Judge Fish fixed the bail at $10,000 Saturday. On account of the large amount it was not thought that the old man could secure it. Ernst Klinkert and John Schilling went on the bond. Mr. Schilling qualified in the sum of $10,000, and Mr. Klinkert $7,000. The son of Mr. Peshek called at the jail Sunday noon and took the old gentleman away. He was very weak from long confinement and could hardly walk. Sheriff Pugh says that he appeared to be well while confined and ate heartily. His pipe appeared to be his only comfort. He was locked up just one month.

BIG FIGHT IS OFF.

Florida Athletic Club and Managers of Corbett and Fitzsimmons Come to an Agreement.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 21.—The fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons is declared off by the Florida Athletic club at a conference this morning between the managers of Corbett and Fitzsimmons. The club asked that the contest be postponed until Nov. 11. Brady acquiesced but Julian would not. The contest was declared off. Brady then said his last say, that Corbett would meet any man in the world, Fitzsimmons preferred, on Nov. 11, the man to be named within 24 hours. Vendig announced he would match Maher against Corbett, and find some one to take his place against O'Donnell, the contest between Maher and Corbett to be for $50,000 a side.

PLUNGED INTO THE RIVER.

One Hundred People Precipitated in the Mississippi River at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 21.—There came near being a horrible calamity about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and as it is there are about 30 persons suffering from injuries more or less serious, while there are fears of three people being drowned. This terrible state of affairs was caused by the breaking down of the little iron bridge which leads from the Algiers ferry house to the floating wharf where the ferry boat is accustomed to land. Those missing are: Annie Mislna, aged 8 years; Mary Lauer, aged 11 years; and an unknown lady.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

A Former Burglar Brought to the City From Western Union Junction Was Released.

As was briefly stated in these columns on Saturday evening three tramps entered the farm house of Charles Eggers, north of the city during the absence of Mr. Eggers and family from home. Farmers saw the men leaving the house and followed them. They took a southwesterly direction. Mr. Eggers was hunted up and made an investigation. He found that everything in the house was turned upside down, but the only thing missing was a number of spoons.

The police were notified and Officers Bassinger and Schumacher were sent out to Western Union Junction to look for the thieves. Three men were found who answered pretty well to the description of the men wanted. Two of them gave an account of themselves and were let go, but the third man refused to answer questions and told different stories. Deputy Sheriff Palmgreen placed him under arrest. On the way in it was discovered that his name was Kennedy and that he was one of the gang of burglars arrested nearly three years ago for robbing a boot and shoe store at Kansasville and sent up for two and a half years. He had just been released from Waupun and had his pass in his pocket which took him to the Illinois state line. The fellow put on a sad face and said that it was no wonder he was a burglar and thief. Last night he lay in his cell thinking how he would be released and what a good time he would have and the first thing that happened he was arrested for no cause whatever.

Arriving in the city he was taken to the jail. Sheriff Pugh wanted to know what the charge was. There was no charge and as the man had nearly $6 he was released and stayed at the Cawley house over night and yesterday morning again went to the Junction. The police believed that he came here to meet some of his old chums who were released from prison several months ago and were in the city and hence it was deemed advisable to hold him and see that he was shipped out of the city for a dead certainty.

ACCIDENTS.

A little son of Mr. Quirk, residing on North Chatham street, was seriously injured in a peculiar way. He was playing with a number of companions. One of the companions held a stick in which was a pin, point out. This pin was stuck into the leg of the Quirk boy. The leg swelled up and the lad was not able to stand on it. Dr. Sauer was called and attended the boy, who is now all right.

Nelson Griswold, while walking on Dodge street Saturday night, stepped upon a protruding spoke. It went through his shoe and penetrated his foot two inches. Blood poisoning was threatened, but Dr. Sauer believes the danger is passed.

John Brown, 10 years old, was thrown from a wagon on Milwaukee road and his arm broken.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and look for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

RAN INTO A BUGGY.

The Patrol Wagon Collides with a Rig on Washington Avenue.

The Occupants, Edward Davis and Daughter Thrown Out.

The Accident Occured About 9 O'clock Last Night—The Vehicle Wrecked and the Horse Ran Away—No Serious Injury.

The police patrol wagon while answering to a call about 9:30 o'clock last night struck a buggy containing Mr. Edward Davis and daughter of the town of Mt. Pleasant, at a point between Tenth and Eleventh streets on Washington avenue. The rear wheel of the buggy was reduced to kindling wood, the top broken, the vehicle capsized, Mr. Davis and daughter thrown to the road and the horse ran away. Mr. Davis was cut over the left eye, receiving quite serious bruises about the arms and body, but not dangerous while his daughter escaped uninjured.

Investigation proves that the accident was an unavoidable one, and Peter Hanson, driver of the patrol wagon, cannot be blamed. The call came from box 14 at Racine Junction, Policeman Bassinger and Wilton having arrested three men who made an attempt to stop a traveler and who had caused trouble in a street car by locking the rear door and making the passenger go out by the front door.

The patrol team was hitched up, Policeman Hanson mounted the box and the start was made. Everything went all right until Washington avenue and Tenth street was reached. At this point there is an electric light. Beyond is total darkness. The wagon was on the left hand side of the road. Driver Hanson thought he saw a rig of some kind in front of him and sounded the gong loudly and proceeded to turn to the right. He did not distinctly see the buggy until within a hundred feet and then he suddenly turned, at the same time the buggy which had been close to the curbing appeared to turn. In less time than it takes to tell the front wheel of the patrol wagon struck the rear wheel of the buggy which had the top up and side curtains drawn. There was a crash and the vehicle went over after being dragged part way around and the occupants were thrown violently to the pavement. The patrol team was going at a rapid rate and went a hundred feet before they could be stopped. As they were turning the horse with the wrecked buggy went by.

Arriving at the scene of the collision Driver Hanson and Policeman Jorgenson found a man standing in the road and a woman sitting on the curbing of the right hand side of the street. It was found to be Edward Davis and daughter of Mt. Pleasant and they were on route for home when the accident occurred.

Mr. Davis was walking about and said that he was not injured except a cut on the face, and Miss Davis said that she was not injured at all. They asked to be taken to the home of Mr. Evans, farther up the avenue. Here an examination of the injuries was made and found not to be serious at all.

Mr. Davis said that when he heard the gong of the wagon he supposed it was a street car. His horse always stopped and balked when a bell or gong was sounded and such was the case in this instance. He said that he did not blame the driver of the wagon for the accident and he believed it was the fault of his horse. A horse and buggy was secured and Mr. Davis and daughter were taken home, thankful that it was no worse.

The patrol wagon continued to the Junction and brought in the three men. Driver Hanson stated to the reporter that he would pay all damages and doctor's bills if there were any. While he regrets the accident very much he feels that he was not to blame. The wrecked wheel of the buggy was brought to the police office and presents a dilapidated appearance, every spoke being gone and the tire bent.

A WORTHY COUPLE SURPRISED.

Members of the Rebecca Lodge No. 33 Invades a West Side Home.

About a half hundred ladies and gentlemen of the Rebecca Lodge, No. 33, made an informal call upon Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hosmer at their home, 1305 Milwaukee avenue, Saturday evening and tendered them a surprise. The invading party was loaded down with all the good things imaginable and took possession of the cosy home by storm. Mr. and Mrs. Hosmer were presented with a beautiful wine set and several handsome vases as a slight token of the esteem in which they are held by members of the lodge. Mrs. Josephine Hansen, vice grand, made the presentation speech. The evening was passed in an enjoyable manner and refreshments were served.

Small Flood.

There was a small flood on Washington avenue yesterday. One of the street sprinkling wagon stand pipes burst and a stream of water shot into the air and flooded the vicinity until it could be shut off.

RAILROAD MEN SENTENCED.

Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 21.—Conductor Edward R. Richardson and Brakeman John Moffat, the last of the gang of railway men who robbed the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul cars of from five to ten thousand dollars worth of merchandise, today pleaded guilty and on a compromise received a jail sentence of seven months.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist; Racine, Wis.

SAW MILL BURNED.

N. F. Reichert & Co. Suffer Loss by Fire—Accident to No. 4 Co.

About 1:45 o'clock this morning a small building, located on the docks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co., just north of the shops owned by The N. F. Reichert Co., and used for sawing cedar paving blocks, was entirely destroyed by fire and from 700 to 800 cedar posts were badly damaged. The entire fire department was called to the scene, but the building was beyond control when they arrived and the ends of hundreds of posts were on fire. In the building were a boiler and engine and they are also damaged. The cause of the fire is not known and may possibly have been the work of an incendiary, for the reason that there was no fire about the boiler since Saturday night. The loss to the company will amount to nearly $1,000 upon which there is a partial insurance. The fire will cause considerable delay in sawing blocks for the Wisconsin street and Park avenue paving.

Mr. Reichert went to Milwaukee today and made arrangements for a new mill and will have it running in a few days.

While running to the fire No. 4 hose cart struck the tracks of the St. Paul Co. The forward axels were badly sprung and the cart was sent to the shop for repairs today. Charles Rodoski, the driver of the cart, was thrown off, but escaped injury. George Condert, one of the firemen, fell into a pit at the railroad shops and was quite seriously bruised.

KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Four Persons Killed at a Railroad Crossing in Ohio.

Steubenville, O., Oct. 21.—East bound accommodation No. 56, on the Pan Handle railroad, crashed into a wagon at Millers station crossing, about 7:30 this morning, demolishing the vehicle and killing the four occupants. Their names were: Edward Cogan, a driver, 78 years; Samuel Cogan, Jr., a plasterer, aged 20 years; Samuel Cogan, Sr., a plasterer, aged 35 years; John Campbell, a hod carrier, aged 26 years. Their bodies were horribly mangled. There is a sharp curve near the crossing, and the engineer claims he did not see the wagon until too late to stop the train. The victims were residents of Youngstown, near Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

RATE TO BE ADVANCED.

Express Companies Will Advance the Rate on Carrying Currency.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—The announcement is made today that the express companies will advance the rate on carrying currency. The most noticeable change is the rate to New York, which has been raised to 80 cents per $1,000 and to 25 cents per $1,000 to St. Louis. The officers of the express companies declare they cannot handle funds profitably under the new ratio.

WISCONSIN FOREST FIRES.

Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 21.—Forest fires are still raging between this city and Lake Michigan. Reports were received at noon today of the destruction of five farm dwellings with barns, crops and farm implements at a point a few miles east, just over the county line. Railway bridges in the fire district are still guarded by section men. Wells are dry and the farmers have no way of fighting the fire.

False Report.

A report gained circulation this morning that Peter Smith dropped dead last night. Peter was found at his place of of business, one of the liveliest men in town. How the report gained circulation is not known.

Who does not know women and young girls who are continually in tears? Who always see the dark side? Who have frequent fits of melancholy without any apparent cause? The intelligent physician will know that it is some derangement of the complicated and delicate feminine organs. The young girl suffers, bodily and mentally, in silence. There is undue weariness, unexpected pain, unreasonable tears and fits of temper.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription exerts a wonderful power over woman's delicate organism. It is an invigorating tonic and is specific for the peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and painful derangements of woman.

Careless, easy-going doctors frequently treat their women patients for biliousness, nervousness, dyspepsia, liver or kidney troubles, when the real sickness is in the organs distinctly feminine, and no help can come till they are made perfectly strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The Citizens of Racine and Vicinity are informed that

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

Has opened a Savings Department in connection with its general banking business.

The Savings Department

Will be in continuous operation between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. daily and upon the evenings of

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays,

between the hours of 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock p. m.

In this department deposits of $1.00 and upward will be received. Savings pass books issued and interest paid on the same at the rate of three per cent. per annum after three months.

This plan for saving is particularly convenient for young people and those desiring to deposit small amounts frequently.

F. K. BULL, Prest. A. P. STARR, V. P.
H. J. ROGERS, Cashier.

$100.00 Given Away Every Month

to the person submitting the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. WE SECURE PATENTS FOR INVENTORS, and the object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind. At the same time we wish to impress the fact that

It's the Simple Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes

—such as De Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.

Almost every one conceives a bright idea at some time or other. Why not put it in practical use? YOUR talents may lie in this direction. May make your fortune. Why not try?

Write for further information and mention this paper.

THE PRESS CLAIMS CO.
Philip W. Avirett, Gen. Mgr.,
618 F Street Northwest,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by nearly two thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

This is The Thread

that received the highest award at the World's Fair; that all leading sewing machine manufacturers use and recommend. Read what they say about

Willimantic Star ★ Thread.

"We have thoroughly tested the Willimantic Six-cord Spool Cotton, and find it superior to any other in the market, and strongly recommend it to the agents, purchasers and users of all sewing machines."

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
WHEELER & WILSON MANUF'G COMPANY.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO.
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.
DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO.

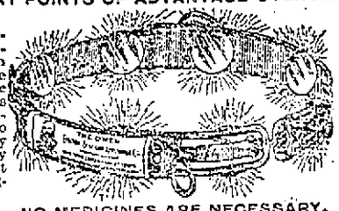
Ask the dealer for it, or send 24 cts. and receive six spools of thread, any color or number, together with four bobbins for your machine, ready wound, and an interesting book on thread and sewing, Free.

WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., Willimantic, Conn.

GUARANTEED

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELTS AND APPLIANCES INSURE TO THE SICK THESE GREAT POINTS OF ADVANTAGE OVER ALL IMITATORS

The Electric Current can be immediately felt, although soothing to the most sensitive. The strength of the current is under the complete control of the wearer, so much so that a child may be treated and cured by the same power of Belt necessary for the strongest man.



It can be changed from positive to negative current in a moment.

They have and are curing thousands of cases of Rheumatism, Chronic Diseases and Nervous Ailments in men and women (from any cause) where long continued medical treatment failed to cure.

NO MEDICINES ARE NECESSARY.

Avoid all cheap (so-called) Electric Belts and fraudulent imitations of our Electric Belts and Appliances, as these are an imposition, upon the suffering.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC TRUSS is the most retentive and curative Truss made for the radical cure of Rupture.

Inclose six cents and send for our Large Illustrated Catalogue in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages; containing medical facts, sworn statements of cures made and descriptions of Belts and Appliances. Address

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.,
205 to 211 State Street, Chicago.

This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently all nervous diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Vitality, nightly emissions, drift, dreams, impotency and wasting diseases, caused by youthful errors or excesses. Contains no opiates. Is a nerve tonic and blood builder. Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket. $1 per box; 6 for $5. By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Write us, free medical book, sealed plain wrapper, with testimonials and financial references. No charge for consultation. Beware of imitations. Sold by our advertised agents, or address NERVE SEED CO., Chicago, Ills. For sale in Racine, Wis., by F. HARSBRIDGE, 422 Main St., and by L. A. FANCHER.

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

338 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

E. C. DEANE, - Editor and Manager.

Sample copies sent free on application.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.

In ordering change of address give both old and new addresses.

Money may be sent by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or Postal Note, at our risk, otherwise at the risk of persons sending.

Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will please forward notice to this office specifying particulars.

THE JOURNAL job printing office and book bindery have the very best facilities for doing all classes of work promptly and on reasonable terms. Estimates for all kinds of job printing and book binding given at request. Magazines bound and returned promptly.

The date when a subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Address

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO., Racine, Wis.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them unclaimed for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Terms: $1.00 Per Annum, in Advance.

Entered at the Post Office in Racine, Wis., as second-class matter.

CONVERSION OF THE HEATHEN.

Good Bishop Newman of the Methodist Episcopal church, is credited with making the statement that christians "have no right to go into other countries and attempt to shake the established religions of those countries, for when you attack a man's religion, that which has been his since the dawn of intelligence, that man is going to fight." This is certainly a remarkable statement for a christian bishop to make, that is if he did make it. Such a declaration would be a settler on all missionary work and if concurred in by the christian world would relegate all missionaries to plowing fields or shoving the Jack plane in christian lands, instead of making vain efforts to convert the heathen to a knowledge of Christ, in which laudable endeavor they might be made the chief dish at a cannibal feast, or be subjected to such outrages as were recently inflicted upon them by the Chinese vegetarians or high binders.

Missionary work in heathen lands is most assuredly a herculean task. It involves an immense expenditure of money and oft times a sacrifice of life. And what, after all, has been accomplished during the many years in which missionary work has been carried on in these foreign fields? Reports of missionary societies tell of great progress made, but facts, somehow, do not seem to bear them out. It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks; it is equally hard to teach an adult person a new religion and make him conform to it. The only way to establish the truths of the christian religion is in the minds of the young. Children can be brought up in the observance of any form of religious belief, and as they are educated so will they abide. The "unspeakable Turk" was wise enough to see this. In all the wars of the Turks against christian nations, the captive children were preserved from slaughter. The girls were educated to the harem, while the boys were brought up in the Moslem faith, made proficient in the art of war and on reaching maturity were enrolled in the corps of Janezevries, the fiercest and most redoubtable of all the Moslem hosts. That was the pacific way the Turk employed in the conversion of christians to Mohammedans. But his favorite way, the one he liked best, was by the sword. It was believe or die. Christians, of course, cannot be expected to follow the latter method, for the reason that it is in direct opposition to the teachings of the divine founder of their faith, but they could adopt the other method and rear christian colonies in every land, founded in gentleness and innocence through the teaching to the little children, whom Christ loved, the benign doctrines which He sought to impress upon the world. In this way, and only in this way, can the heathen be converted to christianity.

It is time the christian world realized this important fact; that to make converts to christianity in the pagan world, efforts in that direction must be directed to the feet rather than to the head of pagan society.

WE NEED OUR NAVY.

An Iowa exchange is of the opinion that this country is going too far in the building of war ships. It contends that our navy should be no larger in proportion than our standing army and that preparation for war always means war.

We do not think the public will agree with the above views. We have no need whatever of a standing army, except to act as a sort of national police. There will probably never be any more Indian wars to give our army occupation and we have no neighbors from which we may look for invasion of our soil. Our army therefore small as it is could be still further reduced with perfect security and safety. But a navy is quite another matter. Such is needed to insure respect among the other nations and check any disposition to insult our flag or to impose on American citizens who may be sojourning in foreign lands. It is the immense navy of great Britain that insures wholesome respect for the Union Jack in the remotest lands and seas, and not her standing army. She has no army that could for a moment stand before the huge battalions of the continental powers, but those vast armies to command for their possessions one tithe of the influence and respect that England's battle ships command for her.

Without a navy we would have no influence abroad whatever. What would China care for our demands for redress if we had no ships to enforce them? Not only China, but even the smallest nations would treat our remonstrances with ridicule and contempt.

A formidable navy is therefore quite as needful to uphold the honor and dignity of our government as a formidable army is needless.

As for the assertion that preparation for war always means war, the contrary would be nearer the truth. The way to avoid war is to be prepared for it.

STICK TO THE TRUTH.

The efforts made by the various temperance and total abstinence societies to win men from the use of intoxicating drinks are in every sense praiseworthy, but sometimes these good people go a little too far and make extravagant statements, that are, with good reason, called in question. Recently it was stated in the "Temperance column" of an Iowa paper, that "four-fifths of the deaths of men in Belgium are attributed to alcholism." The people of Belgium are noted for being temperate, rather than an intemperate people, as compared with others. And it is a fact not to be denied that Belgium contains a greater population, according to its area, of any country in Europe, it might be said of the world. Now as the population of Belgium has increased to such a density, and as the proportion of women to men is not any greater than in other countries it follows that this statement will not stand a good strong search light. Let us be just, though the heavens fall, even in temperance statistics. The Belgian is a pretty good sort of a fellow and should not be subjected to animadversions. The temperance cause need not go beyond the truth to keep it in good standing.

TURKISH MISRULE SHOULD END.

From all accounts it looks as if the long reign of the "Unspeakable Turk" in Europe, was about to end. He has had possession of some of the fairest and most fertile countries in southwestern Europe for more than 400 years, and his rule has been a long continued and irresponsible despotism in which the christian peoples who have come under his domination have been continually subjected to Moslem fanaticism, the most intense and diabolical fanaticism that has ever appeared on this earth. There is today a rolled up flag in the city of Jez, Africa. This flag is called sacred and its unfurling would be a call on every follower of Mohammed to engage in a sacred war, the object of which, would be the massacre of every christian in countries governed by Mohammedan rulers. It is due to the heroic defense of Vienna, in the 17th century and the sudden and unlocked for appearance of John Sobieski, king of Poland, that Europe was saved. This heroic warlor with his polish army came just in the nick of time to save Vienna. He defeated the Turks with immense slaughter and raised the siege. There was great rejoicing among the Viennese over their opportune deliverance, and on the following Sunday the archbishop preached a sermon from the bible text "There was a man sent from God, whose name was John." It was curiously appropriate for it was the impetuous valor of John Sobieski that saved Austria and all southern Europe from Turkish domination.

Too long have the christian nations put up with the presence of the Turk in Europe. It is quite time he was driven out and forced to recross the Bosphorus. And not only that, but the christian peoples of Asia Minor and Egypt, should be delivered from his intolerable yoke.

England has commenced a good work. It should be backed up by all the rest of the christian powers.

The only trouble that will be likely to arise is in regard to the settlement and division of the sick man's estate. All Europe can claim heirship in it and all Europe is likely to be set by the ears in the dismemberment. The easiest way out of the difficulty would be for the great powers to agree to the creation of an independent state out of the remnants of the Turkish empire. The only power likely to refuse to agree to such an arrangement would be Russia, which has set her heart on the possession of Constantinople as the finishing touch to her vast empire. It would give her an outlet, even open to the Mediterranean sea and to the oceans that lie beyond. And this is where England would come in with a cross action, and possibly Germany, France and Italy as well. But let the fight go as it may the first thing necessary is that the Turk be driven out, and the settlement of his estate follow afterwards. Whoever might be his heirs the unhappy people would be much better governed than they are now.

NOT IN THE RACE.

President Cleveland has made a pretty good president for a Democratic president. He has not catered very much to his party and has had a hard fight to maintain himself at all times in good party standing. Some of his fool friends are endeavoring to push him for a third term, but we do not believe that he expects a third term or even desires it. He doubtless recognizes the fact that the people of this country are unalterably opposed to the third term business. This was shown conclusively when the friends of the great soldier and savior of the Union, Gen. Grant, sought to commit the Republican party to this dangerous innovation of the sentiment of the American people. We believe that Mr. Cleveland would be glad to give up the wearing cares of the great office, to which he has been twice elected and retire to private life. He has enjoyed all the honors that appertain to it, and unless we greatly mistake the character of the man, he is quite willing to let some one else assume the exalted position of the chief executive of the nation. He has in unqualified terms announced himself as opposed to a second term, to say nothing of a third, and until he gives some evidence of a change in his views, we shall continue to believe in the sincerity of those he has expressed.

The Minneapolis Times is enthusiastic over the project of extending the deep water channel from the lakes to the ocean. So for that matter, is the press generally, except where it is controlled by railway influence or the selfishness of transferring points. The Times says:

"The dream of the future is to extend the deep water channel of the great lakes eastward until it shall reach the Atlantic seaboard. The expense would, of course, be enormous; but when one reads that Russia is about to begin a system of canals and of the canalization of rivers, which will have a total length of 1,000 miles and will unite the waters of the Baltic with those of the Black sea, there appears nothing impossible in a project involving an expenditure of perhaps $150,000,000, which will admit the commerce of the world, in sea-going ships, to the center of the American continent."

An electrician named Warrand, who is also considerable of a bible student, has made the discovery that Moses and Aaron were the original electricians. Somehow they found out some of the uses to which electricity can be put and shrewdly made use of their knowledge in building the ark of the covenant. This ark he claims was made of the very best non-conductor of the subtle fluid that is known, namely fir and for this wood he had to send a long distance. By lining the box outside and in with beaten gold he had a perfect Leyden jar or storage battery.

The men who were killed by touching the ark to prevent it from falling while it was being carried back from the Philistines were simply electrocuted. This is certainly a novel way of explaining an old testament miracle, provided the explanation is correct.

What a queer lot of pig tailed animals the Chinese are anyhow. They think that justice will be fully satisfied if for every missionary killed one Chinaman loses his head. As there are lots of Chinese and only a few missionaries the latter would soon be in a worse condition than a minority, inasmuch as there wouldn't be any left. The Japs gave their overgrown neighbor a very good lesson, but it appears to be necessary that the christian powers give them another and a more severe one. The devil must be fought with fire. It is quite time that the Chinese, the Turk and the other bobgoblin nations, flitting around like Vampire bats in the blaze of twentieth century civilization, were notified to quit business.

Senator Brice it is stated is ready to furnish $200,000 to the campaign fund in Ohio. For what purpose under heaven is this vast amount of money required? There is but one answer. It is for bribery. The state bears the expense of tickets. The army of ticket peddlers is shut out from their former work at the polls and as a rule the speakers give their time and service free gratis, in order to manufacture political capital for themselves. This $200,000 contribution it used will be used for corrupt purposes and not for legitimate campaign work, for the reason that no such sum, nor anything approximating it, is needed in an honest and openhanded contest.

It took a hundred years for the animosities growing out of the struggle between Stuart and Hanoverian dynasties in England to die out. It has taken only 30 years for the bitterness and animosity engendered by the most gigantic civil war known in history to be relegated to the past in this country. The "bloody shirt" waves no longer. The recent Louisville encampment and the subsequent proceedings at Chickamauga and Chattanooga show unmistakably that our people are once more and forever reunited.

The Methodist ministers of Chicago, who committed the unpardonable sin of inviting the socialist and anarchist Hardie to deliver an address before them, should have had the grace to quietly listen to him to the end. They knew well enough the talk he would indulge in and it was their business to sit still and take it in. Their conduct was a violation of the amenities. He was honest, but they were not.

With her arms attired in ham sleeves and her lower limbs in bloomers the proper dimensions of a womans' anatomy will soon be forgotten, and knowledge of her just proportions a lost art. The Venus de Milo and the Venus of fashion, standing side by side, would make a strange and startling comparision.

Do do the politicians find out that such and such men are candidates for offices and want them badly, when such and such positively declare they do not want offices, or else say nothing? These politicians must be either mind readers, hypnotists or unmitigated liars.

The St. Louis Republic says that "the Democratic party is always a majority." The Republic is evidently in a reminiscent mood and is thinking of the days before the war.

VANDALS AT HARVARD.

Someone Stole the Historical Louisburg Cross From the Library.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 18.—There is considerable excitement at Harvard over the discovery of an act of vandalism, some one having stolen the Louisburg cross from over the entrance of the library in Gove Hall. The cross was a highly valued relic. It was captured by Massachusetts soldiers at the siege of Louisburg in 1745. No one knows how it came into Harvard's possession, but when the library was remodeled some twenty years ago, the cross was placed over the entrance

TWO PLUCKY GIRLS.

Ida Nelson and Her Cousin Start on a Long Tramp.

Walking From Chicago to Jacksonville, Florida.

For a Purse of $500—Must Make $250 en Route — Royally Received on the Way—Incidents of the Walk.

Ida Nelson of this city, and her cousin, Ella Nelson, of Chicago, who started out on a tramp from Chicago to Atlanta, Ga., exposition, and thence to Jacksonville, Fla., on a wager of $500, have reached Cincinnati, O., and the leading papers of that city devote columns of space to them, one paper publishing a good portrait of the girls. They are classed among the "new women" type and their costumes attract unusual attention. The Cincinnati Enquirer says of the trip:

"They are to make the trip by Feb. 1, earning en route $250 each. They may take their time in returning. If they complete their venturesome trip and earn the stipulated amount they will win the sum of $500, which is the incentive for their trip.

The sisters are about 5 feet 3 inches in height, with brown wavy hair, brown eyes, rosy complexion, good figure. They are aged 21 and 19 respectively. Last Wednesday about noon they left Chicago with $2 each. The articles of the wager specify that they must stop in all of the principal cities on their route and register with the railroad agent in each city and have their books, which they carry, stamped with the time of arrival and departure. The money they are required to make is to be made selling their photographs, delivering lectures, clerking in large stores or in any other way which is honest. With the money they must produce written statements from the parties who paid them money and for what services rendered.

The dresses, if such they may be called, worn by the girls are extremely chic. Miss Ella wears a brown tight-fitting dark shirt waist, with large sailor collar, skirt of the same color, reaching a short distance below the knee, tan-colored leather leggings, stout walking boots and alpine hat. The younger sister is similarly clad in black She also wears a white sweater beneath her waist with the monogram C. E. in the center. It may be added that the bloomers are hidden beneath the skirts. They carry a small hand-satchel each when on the road. This contains toilet articles, their books of reference and two 32-caliber revolvers for protection only. The many letters of instruction which they have are from some of the best-known business men of Chicago.

Wednesday they started. After walking to the outskirts of Chicago they managed to get a short ride on a milk wagon. When put down they walked on to Roby, where they boarded a passenger train for the south. The conductor was about to put them off at the next station when a number of drummers paid their way to Hammond. A newspaper man of that place took them to a hotel and saw that they were fed. That night he also saw them safely started for Indianapolis, at which place they arrived at 3:25 a. m. The station agent refused to stamp their books, so they stamped their feet and made for their friends, the newspapers. Unluckily it was too early, so going to a restaurant they begged breakfast. Later they had their pictures taken, and finally prevailed upon the station agent to stamp their books. Friday morning they received employment at a big clothing house at a salary of $10 per day as lady clerks in the neck-wear department. They proved an immense drawing card and sold over six dozen photographs. Their employer was loath to part with them Saturday night but they were eager to press on to the Queen City. At midnight Saturday they shook the dust of Indianapolis from their feet. At this point they met with their first exciting adventure.

In a Freight Car.

Going to the depot, they discovered a freight train about to leave. Quickly clambering in a box car, they laid down. Bang! The door was closed.

"Ugh! but it was black," said the younger sister, who seemed to be the most talkative. "The old car jolted so, and the roaring rumble of the wheels was frightful. Ella suddenly got the idea into her head that we were going back to Chicago, and we both cried with disappointment. Oh, what a relief it as when the old freight train stopped. We both knocked on the door, and in so doing found it was not locked. Joyfully we clambered out, and, walking to the passenger station waited for the next train. You should have seen my nice white sweater. It was a sight. We expected to be put off, but the conductor only frowned, and didn't do it."

"We got here in Cincinnati at 7:30 a. m., had our books stamped and started with a kind, fatherly looking gentleman for breakfast. He was awfully good to us, and I liked him. We were awfully tired, and started on a hunt for some place to sleep. Some one told us to go to the Palace. I went in and begged a room. We got it. I didn't know there were such good men in the world as Mr. Walter Maxwell. We slept until, 2, and then went up to the Enquirer office."

The young ladies were placed in the hands of a reporter. Armed with their letters of introduction, they started on a tour of the hotels. Mr. Dunbar, of the Gibson, was first seen, and he told them the Gibson House latch string was out to them for any length of time. President Dunklee, of the Burnet, after hearing their story and looking at their smiling faces, said:

"Ladies, I need no letters. The Burnet is yours."

And so it was wherever they went. All unmindful of the crowds who stopped in wonder and gazed at the new type of woman, they walked down to the river. Their admiration for the beautiful Ohio, glittering in the soft, fading sunlight, marred only by the passing steamboats, was boundless.

"I wish I had a camera, it is so pretty. And look at the picturesqueness of the suspension bridge. Oh, lets' walk over it."

Coming up Vine street a gang of young wharf rats surrounded them.

Guyed by Gamminis.

"Gully Gee! Look, Bill! There's one of them there b'cycle 'omans!" "Lot's see you ride," and many like remarks were hurled at them.

With their pretty faces tingling with mortification, the girls hurried back to the Palace, where they retired to the privacy of their room and wrote home.

The girls will probably remain in this city until Saturday, when they leave for Louisville, where they are already engaged at a handsome salary to appear in a large dry goods store of that place for two days.

While here they will occupy the early hours of this morning selling the Enquirer on the streets.

When they require new shoes, clothing or anything in that line it must be begged. In Atlanta, Ga., they have a wealthy uncle who will see them safely through. They feel confident that they will make their trip with success and reach Jacksonville, Fla., before the time specified.

A GREAT LEGAL BATTLE

Is Promised in the Case of the State vs. Corbett at Hot Springs.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 19.—E. B. Kingsworthy, attorney general of Arkansas, is in the city and will lend a hand to Prosecuting Attorney Teague at Corbett's trial this afternoon. He was closeted nearly all morning with Judge Duffie and Judge Teague. Col. Geo. W. Murphy, the celebrated criminal lawyer, arrived last night and will be associated with Hon. W. H. Martin and C. H. Greaves as Corbett's counsel. With the present array of legal talent on either side a formidable legal battle is promised that may yet serve as the skirmish to a subsequent battle in which there is promised the crash of arms as an accompaniment to the "dull thud" of four ounce gloves.

Smiling and agreeable, the attorney general closed up his face like an oyster when asked anything regarding the proposed glove contest between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. He said he would be at the trial and will have a stenographic record made of the testimony made at the trial. Corbett will arrive at 12:20 p. m. from Little Rock, where he showed last night in charge of Deputy Sheriff W. L. Babcock. Chancery court will re-convene at 1:30 p. m., when the trial will be resumed. There is no abatement in public interest in the contest and if possible it intensifies day by day. The day for holding the contest will doubtless be postponed. A telegram was sent to Fitzsimmons that if he is not in this place Monday the contest will be declared off. Martin Julian, Fitzsimmons' manager, will arrive here on the evening train.

To Meet January 6 and 7.

The special meeting of the Master Plumbers came to a close last evening and the seventy-five strangers departed for their homes well pleased with the Belle City. The bulk of the business transacted was of a private nature and will come up before the annual meeting or convention to be held in this city on January 6 and 7. At that time 200 delegates will come here.

Two thousand feet of new hose will be purchased for the fire department, and 200 feet for the Chemical ecomuany.

BABY'S HEAD & BODY

-Watery Blisters Turning To Complete Sore. Family Doctor Could not Heal Without Loss of Hair.

COMPLETELY DISCOURAGED

Economical and Speedy Cure by

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Now no Trace of Disease. Hair Thick, Child Fat, Good, and Hearty.

When four days old my babe broke out over one side of his head and body with watery blisters, which turned to a complete scab. We called the family doctor, and he said that "he could heal them up," but "the baby would never have any more hair on his head," and we were completely discouraged. We were told to try CUTICURA REMEDIES and did so. We used two boxes of CUTICURA, two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and he now is all right. The hair is on thick, and you would never think there was anything the matter with him, he is so fat, good, and hearty, and I do not know how to praise CUTICURA REMEDIES enough for the good they did my child. MRS. WM. H. SCOTT, Luzerne, Pa.

CUTICURA REMEDIES have effected the most wonderful cures of torturing and disfiguring skin and scalp diseases of infants and children ever recorded. They afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other methods fail.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

Kills Pain in a Minute

Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

M'GANN GIVES UP.

Congressman McGann of Chicago, Will Not Try to Hold His Seat.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Ex-Congressman McGann, of Chicago, is here today and says he has abandoned the idea of trying to retain the seat in congress from the Chicago district, which was contested by Hugh R. Belknap, a son of the late Secretary Belknap. Mr. McGann was originally given the certificate and filed it with the clerk of the house here, but there was a dispute about several of the precincts and as the recount showed that Belknap had 212 majority in the district, Mr. McGann decided not to press his claim, although holding the certificate of election he could have drawn the salary from March 4 last until the house decided the case adversely for him.

CAPT. EVANS DEAD.

Capt. David Evans of the Revenue Marine Service Dies of Old Age.

Berlin, Wis., Oct. 19.—Captain David Evans of the United States revenue marine service, died today of old age. He had been retired a few months ago.

Miss A. M. Korizek of this city, has a beautiful painting on exhibition at the Milwaukee exposition. It is entitled "Peaches." Miss Korizek is rapidly gaining fame as an artist.

AFTER AMERICAN CRIMINALS.

Notorious Postoffice and Bank Robbers Arrested in Brussels.

Brussels, Oct. 19.—The Independence Belge says that the English detectives have arrived at Bruge to identify the three prisoners, Russell, Anderson, or Allen and Killoran, believed to be the notorious American postoffice robbers, and a woman named Anna Jones, who recently arrested in connection with a big jewelry and bank robbery at Ostend. It is understood that the prisoners are also wanted by the United States authorities.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

HORSE-SHOEING AND REPAIR WORK solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices satisfactory. Please call and see me. John Albright, Frankville, Wis. june 19wkyrf.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

THE NEW FARMERS' MILL Has Started up in Racine at

Cor. 15th St. and C. & N. W. Ry. Track,

We grind your own grain for you, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Oats and Corn. We also grind Corn Cob and all together, or we will shell your corn and grind it.

PRICES LOW.

No other Mill can compete with us, as we have built our Mill especially for grinding for farmers.

We give more and better flour than any other Mill in Wisconsin.

We pay the highest prices for grain, and sell flour and feed at lower prices than you can get elsewhere.

We make no bad accounts, as we always sell for Cash. This is why we sell so cheap.

NO CREDIT.

Mill Grinding Every Day Except Sundays.

All Kinds of Feed Always on Hand.

Good Sheds for Farmers' Teams

ROBERTS & CASE,

Racine Junction, - RACINE, Wis.

THE FLATHEAD VALLEY

The Most Fertile and Prolific Section of the New Northwest, Embracing an Area of Over 11,000 Square Miles, Abounding in Unlimited Resources.

Countless Acres of Farming Lands, Dense Forests of Pine, Fir, Tamarack and Cedar—Fine Coal, Building Stone and Precious Metals—Unexcelled Water Supply.

The Only Portion of Montana Where Irrigation is Wholly Unnecessary and Not Employed in the Cultivation of Crops—Delightful and Healthful Climate—Unsurpassed in Productivenes—HOMES FOR ALL.

THE Flathead country is located in the northwest corner of Montana. The main range of the Rocky Mountains forms the eastern boundary, and the Kootenai range the western. The Flathead Valley is much larger than several of the smaller Eastern states. It comprises prairie lands, timber lands, bench lands and lowlands. The resources are agriculture, lumbering, stock ranges, coal, iron, building stone deposits, clay, limestone and precious metals.

As for climate, no part of the continent can present greater charms to the home seeker. The mild seasons are due to the Chinook winds from the Pacific. The air is pure from the surrounding forests of mountain pines and plentiful streams of never failing water from snowy peaks.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Gives the valley shipping facilities west to the Pacific Coast and east to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Kalispell, the county seat of Flathead county, has a population of 2,500 people and is the distributing and receiving point for a large scope of country abounding in untold wealth. It contains three national banks, three newspapers, water works, electric lights, good schools and churches, and all classes of business are represented. It is located on the Flathead river, a navigable stream. Flathead Lake near by, is the largest body of fresh water in the Rocky Mountains.

For information about the Flathead Valley, address C. E. CONRAD, Kalispell, Mont., or F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

TO THE

N. Y. Weekly Press,

An up-to-date Republican National Newspaper, containing 84 columns of excellent reading matter, with the following special features: Market Report, the most complete published; Letters on economic subjects, by George Gunton, President of the School of Social Economics; Sermon, by a leading New York minister; Story Page; Woman's Page; Youth's Page, to which Dan Beard contributes; G. A. R. News; Funny Pictures and News from Washington and abroad. During the Fall Campaign the paper will pay particular attention to NATIONAL POLITICAL NEWS.

By a special agreement we are able to send this paper and

The Weekly Journal

FOR

One Year For Only $1.25.

Address all orders to

THE JOURNAL, Racine, Wis.

Send your name and address to NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS, 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY, and a sample copy will be mailed to you.

STANDS BY AMERICA.

Strange Declaration of the St. James Gazette.

It Claims That England Will Defend the Monroe Doctrine.

Secretary Chamberlain Has Sent an Ultimatum to the South American Republic and Dictates Terms to Venezuela.

London, Oct. 19.—The Westminster Gazette, commenting upon a dispatch to the Times form New York declaring that a joint refusal of the European powers to accept the Monroe doctrine is believed to be in the Marquis of Salisbury's mind, says: "There is no such thing. The Monroe doctrine is a matter entirely between the old country and the United States and if the time ever comes for Great Britain to take sides on the subject, we shall stand with the Americans and not against them."

London, Oct. 19.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon follows up its disclosures of yesterday regarding the policy of the Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, regarding Venezuela, and the apparent determination of the British government to uphold its claim by force of arms, by making the following important statement: "We are in a position to state that the Marquis of Salisbury has sent an ultimatum to President Crespo which not only sets out the demands of the British government for reparation on account of the arrest of the deputation, and inspectors of police at Uruan, but it also states the terms upon which Great Britain will definitely determine the boundary dispute with the republic. The ultimatum is now en route to President Crespo, if it is not already delivered to him."

This final action was decided upon by the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain before the former's recent holiday in France. Both the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain are in perfect agreement as to the necessity of ending the frontier dispute, even if Venezuela has to be brought to terms by methods which are the most effective in reaching an understanding with South American republics.

The instructions to station Maxims on the frontier are to be associated in the dispatch only in the sense that guns will be necessary to overawe those Venezuelans who are not likely to pay attention to President Crespo and the government of Caracas, whatever agreement the latter may make with Great Britain after a study of the Marquis of Salisbury's message." The St. James Gazette also publishes a letter, signed Hugh Watt, deploring the retrograde condition of British Guinea, due, it is claimed, to the attempts to bolster up the decaying sugar cane industry, but predicting that Mr. Chamberlain's policy will revive its industrial prospects.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The answer of Venezuela to the British ultimatum appears to be clearly foreshadowed in an official statement from Venezuelan minister of foreign relations. This has been received at Washington. It states with positiveness the attitude and policy of Venezuela upon the exact subjects covered in the ultimatum and in Minister Chamberlain's letter to the governor of British Guinea.

These official statements disclose the present ultimatum in a repetition of a demand made by Great Britain in November last. As Great Britain had no minister in Venezuela, relations being broken off the German minister consented to act in presenting the British demands. Venezuela promptly rejected the demand and refused to give the assurances Great Britain asked. The refusal was accompanied by a re-statement of all Venezuela claimed. The circumstances of the demand and refusal are given as follows in the official statement of the Venezuelan foreign offices received here:

"In September last the government knew that the high authorities of Demarara, British Guinea, were ready to make protests and raise question because some Venezuelan soldiers had crossed the river Cuyuni, near the place where the so-called English station is, and had felled timber on the right bank of the river. Information has been received here that this movement began by some threats of the colonial agents to a certain Venezuelan citizen who had resided at that point for a long time. It was also known that the band of Venezuelan soldiers had crossed the river only for the purpose of celebrating the national festivity of July 5, in the house of some friends of theirs residing in that territory. The British colonial agents, who have exercised some authority since the day in which the government of Demarara wrongfully decided to occupy that part of the Venezuelan territory were allowed to continue in their place without being molested by the forces of Venezuela. Such was the state of affairs when in the early part of last November, the German legation, who, in charge of the protection of British interests in Venezuela received a telegram from Berlin, in which the name of the British cabinet mention, was made of a supposed violation of the colonial frontier, and assurances were urgently demanded that in the future Venezuelan soldiers should be allowed to cross the stream on that side and go to the right bank of Cuyuni river. A declaration of this kind by Venezuela would have been equivalent to an implied recognition of the alleged rights of Great Britain to the possession of that territory and would have implied the withdrawal of the several protests made by Venezuela ever since 1887 against any infringement or a bridgement of her territory. Under these circumstances no hesitation was possible and the answer given by the department of foreign relations far from giving the assurances demanded, by the British cabinet, served only to make a repetition of all that the republic of Venezuela had said against the claims of Great Britain, although stating at the same time, the desire of the government to avoid new difficulties through a just and fair settlement of the question."

A DESPERATE MANIAC.

Pounds His Wife to a Jelly, Killing Her, Shoots the Sheriff and Fatally Injures a Woman.

St. Paul, Oct. 19.—A Webster City, Iowa special to the Dispatch says: Reed Smith, colored, aged 35 years, living at Lehigh, became insane from jealously last night, and with a club beat his wife into a jelly. She died. The sheriff was called to arrest the murderer and after his arrival Reed secured a gun and opened fire on him. Sheriff Wolsey was struck on the head by the shot, the bullet taking effect near the ear. The bullet passed on, striking a woman named Harbor, who will die from her injuries. Reed escaped and has not been captured. He has been traced as far as Jewell Junction today.

BAIL FIXED AT $10,000.

Application Made for the Bail of Wencil Peshek.

In the circuit court this morning Max Heck, attorney for Wencil Peshek, charged with killing his wife Annie Peshek, on September 21, made an application for bail of the prisoner. An informal talk was first held and then the informal application was entered. Sheriff Pugh brought the accused man into court. The evidence taken at the preliminary examination was produced and Judge Fish read it over. He then fixed the bail at $10,000. According to the statutes the security for the bail must be lenson real estate. The chances of the bail being furnished is not very bright. The facts of Mr. Peshek killing his wife are well known. They were on their way home and the evidence was in effect that he pushed her from the wagon and kicked and pounded her so that she died of the injuries. The old man looks bad and his face would indicate much mental anguish.

THINKS HE HAS A MINT.

Ex-Gen. Supt. McKenna of the Great Northern Has Great Faith in His Invention.

St. Paul, Minn. Oct. 19.—General Superintendent McKenna of the Great Northern yesterday confirmed the report that he has resigned and admitted that he has a good thing in his invention for rejuvenating old rails. He is president of the Pioneer Rail Renewing company from which he expects to make a mint. The Chicago mill has proved itself to be an entire success. The company will build a new plant in Chicago this winter with a capacity of 600 tons a day. Mr. McKenna is president of the McKenna Steel Working company, which owns the interests of the rail company. The new company is a licensee of the old company and the steel people will establish local offices at Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Columbus and Kansas City.

WRECK ON THE NORTHWESTERN.

Two Freight Trains Collide at Kenosha—A Fireman Injured.

At Kenosha last night a bad freight train wreck occurred on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. It happened just south of the depot between Market and Park streets. What is known as the pick-up train left this city and arrived at Kenosha. An effort was made to back on a side track, but the train was so long that the locomotive remained in the main track. Freight train No. 189, bound north, came booming along and collided with the pick-up engine, capsizing and making a complete wreck of it. The other engine was not so badly injured. Fireman Palmer was buried under the wreck and it took over an hour to get him out. His leg was broken and he was otherwise injured, but it is believed will recover. A number of freight cars were wrecked. One of them was loaded with cattle. Six or seven head were killed, others had their legs broken and had to be shot and many are running about the city. A wrecking train was summoned and appeared at the scene. All night trains and early morning trains were delayed from two to five hours. The damage will amount to from $3,000 to $5,000.

Later Reports.

It was learned this afternoon that the wreck was much worse than at first reported, and was the result of a misplaced switch. In addition to Fireman Palmer having his leg broken, the other Fireman was seriously scalded. Both of the locomotives were wrecked and several cars demolished. A car load of Texas steers broke away and are stampeding about the city. Policemen shot four of them. No one has as yet been injured by the wild beasts.

OBITUARY.

Vogt.

Mrs. Peter Vogt, a former resident of this city but now of Grand Rapids, Mich., died at that place of general debility, aged 72 years. She leaves three grown children who reside at Grand Rapids. Deceased was a sister of Jacob Stoffle, Mrs. C. Miller, N. Stoffle and John Ritter of this city. The funeral will occur Monday at Grand Rapids. Jacob Stoffle and others will attend.

IT IS A SAD CASE.

Of a Widow Woman Living on Mead Street.

She is Destitute and Has Children Sick

With Diphtheria—Many Have Been Exposed—Other Incidents of Sickness and Exposure—The Law.

Health Officer Edward Schumacher reported a sad case to the Pauper committee last night. It is that of Mrs. Johnson residing at No. 1701 Mead street. There are five children and two of them are sick with diphtheria and the others are allowed to run about and mingle with other children, thus running big chances of spreading the contagion. The family is very poor and hardly have the necessaries of life. Mrs. Johnson's husband, who was a bricklayer by trade, became insane over one year ago and was removed to the Northern Insane Asylum where he died. The little home left is mortgaged and by washing and doing other work Mrs. Johnson has managed to keep the wolf from the door. Now she is obliged to care for the sick children and although she endeavors to keep the other three at home it is impossible. Prompt action will be taken by the city officials today. A nurse will be provided for the woman who is nearly sick herself and the other children will be cared for until the dangers of spreading the disease are over. It is said that the whole vicinity has been exposed and if there is not an epidemic in that portion of the town it will be fortunate

Cases Reported.

Health Officer Schumacher states that during the month of September there were only six cases of typhoid fever, three of diphtheria and three of scarlet fever. Thus far the present month there has been three of fever, four diphtheria and two scarlet fever. A very small number for a city of twenty-six thousand people. Still it is claimed that all of the cases have not been reported some of the physicians not deeming it necessary to report them. This is contrary to law and Officer Schumacher says that if he can detect any physician who fails to report he will prosecute them.

Other Exposures.

A claim is made that in another section of the city scarlet fever and diphtheria prevailed and that children were allowed to attend school from the house and parents are quite indignant over the matter and one man claims that his child caught diphtheria in that manner. Of course there is always undue alarm in such instances. Although several hundred children have been exposed in both diphtheria and scarlet fever cases it is not believed by the health officer that there will be any epidemic and that the disease will die out entirely, but it is a very dangerous practice and it is proposed to jack up parents who have been negligent.

The Law.

The law distinctly says that any person knowingly laboring under small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other dangerous, contagious, infectious or pestilential disease, who shall willfully subject others to danger of contracting his disease, or shall willfully enter a public place or a public conveyance, or any person who shall knowingly and willfully take, aid in taking, or cause to be taken, a child or other irresponsible person, while laboring under any of the aforesaid diseases, into any public place or public conveyance, or shall in any way knowingly and willfully subject others to danger of contracting any of the aforesaid diseases from such child or irresponsible person, or any person who shall knowingly and willfully subject others to danger of contracting any of the aforesaid diseases from the dead body of a person diseased thereof, or any person who shall in any way knowingly or willfully expose, aid in exposing, or cause to be exposed, a child or other irresponsible person, to danger of contracting any of the aforesaid diseases, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than twenty days, nor more than one hundred days.

Whenever any physician residing and and practicing in this state, shall know that any person whom he shall be called upon to visit is sick with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, Asiatic cholera, or other dangerous contagious disease, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the board of health of the town, village or city in which such sick person shall be at the time, and any physician who shall refuse or neglect to give such notice for a period of twenty-four hours shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of not less than five or more than twenty-five dollars for each day of such refusal or neglect after the expiration of said twenty-four hours.

A LIBERAL IMPRISONED.

Member of the German Reichstag Imprisoned For Lese Majeste.

Berlin, Oct. 19.—The Vorwaerts says that Frederick William Horn, a national Liberal and member of the reichstag, has been sentenced, at Dresden, to 10 months' imprisonment for lese majeste, and adds that even at the expiration of that time, Herr Horn will only be released on condition that he finds sureties in 10,000 marks for his subsequent good behavior.

CHICAGO MERCHANT DYING.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—S. H. Sweet, of the well known house of Sweet, Dempster & Co., is at the point of death.

BLEW A HEAVY GALE.

Lake Craft and Fish Boats Seek Shelter in the Harbor.

Thus far the month of October has been marked by a series of gales. Yesterday it blowed unusually hard and kicked up a tremendous sea on the lake. A number of sailing crafts sought port for shelter and got away for Chicago during the night. Nine of the Racine fish boats were out on the lake and also the tug Edwards. Crews of the boats report a hard time of it and all were lucky enough to get in, but some of them in a disabled condition. The Sea Fox had her stay-sail split; the Flora had her boom broken, and one or two others lost canvas. An Oshkosh boat which recently came here ran to Milwaukee and did not reach port until an early hour this morning, and grave fears were entertained for the craft. Another boat brought up under the Lee of Milwaukee South point and lay there until the gale abated. The tug Edwards came in all right, but her crew said it was a regular line storm. This morning the boats again started out to lift nets.

No matter from what quarter the wind comes it blows strong enough to create a heavy sea, so captains report. The result is serious delays to fleets bound either way. A large number of deckloads have been lost by lumber-laden vessels of which there is no record, particularly at Chicago for lack of efficient service in the marine reporting department. This is evidenced by dispatches from various points toward the lower end of Lake Michigan. The other day Charlevoix, Mich., reported large quantities of lumber coming ashore there, and now Capt. W. F. McCregor, of the steamer Mary H. Boyce, makes report that he passed considerable quantities of lumber, some scattered, but most of it in bunches, off Manlesique and Point Aux Barques, at the lower end of Lake Michigan. This was on Wednesday. What vessels this lumber came from is not known, and probably never will be known, although its value may run up into the thousands of dollars. Today another heavy southwest gale is sweeping over Lake Michigan and causing further trouble to shipping, of which reports may be received tomorrow. A shift to west and northwest, with no diminution in force, is promised during the night. The continued boisterous weather is greatly retarding operations for the relief of stranded vessels and may render it impossible to save some of those occupying exposed positions.

JAPAN AND EUROPEAN POWERS.

Berlin, Oct. 19.—The Cologne Gazette today publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that it is reported that the representatives of Russia, France and Germany will hand the Japanese government within the next few days an identical note accepting Japan's concurrence with their proposals by which the evacuation of the Liao Tung peninsula is to be accomplished within three months after China's payment of 30,000,000 taels. This is not more dependant upon the conclusion of the China-Japan commercial treaty, and furthermore assures the freedom of the navigation of the Formosa channel.

The Chicago Dispatch.

The third anniversary edition of the Chicago Dispatch, that city's leading afternoon daily, has been received at this office. It is a forty-four page paper, brim full of newsy matter and well gotten up advertisements. The Dispatch in its brief career has jumped to second place in advertising patronage and circulation among the Chicago evening newspapers. In six months from the date of its first publication it was on a paying basis. Its circulation is already over 63,000 daily and growing rapidly. The Journal extends its congratulations.

UNTOLD MISERY FROM RHEUMATISM

C. H. King, Water Valley, Miss., cured by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"For five years, I suffered untold misery from muscular rheumatism. I tried every known remedy, consulted the best physicians, visited Hot Springs, Ark., three times, spending $1000 there, besides doctors' bills; but could obtain only temporary relief. My flesh was wasted away so that I weighed only ninety-three pounds; my left arm and leg were drawn out of shape, the muscles

being twisted up in knots. I was unable to dress myself, except with assistance, and could only hobble about by using a cane. I had no appetite, and was assured, by the doctors, that I could not live. The pains, at times, were so awful, that I could procure relief only by means of hypodermic injections of morphine. I had my limbs bandaged in clay, in sulphur, in poultices; but these gave only temporary relief. After trying everything, and suffering the most awful tortures, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Inside of two months, I was able to walk without a cane. In three months, my limbs began to strengthen, and in the course of a year, I was cured. My weight has increased to 165 pounds, and I am now able to do my full day's work as a railroad blacksmith."

AYER'S

The Only World's Fair Sarsaparilla.

AYER'S PILLS cure Headache.

OPPOSED BY BISHOPS.

Rev. J. M. Francis Not Wanted by Episcopal Bishops.

Claims That He Owes Allegiance to a Superior in England.

This Patriotic Action is Offset by the Refusal to Insert "My Country 'Tis of Thee" in the Hymnal.

Minneapolis, Oct. 19. — Rev. Wm. Huntington of New York, for the committee on amendments to the constitution, reported in the house of deputies of the Episcopal convention this morning an amendment providing for a court of appeals. The committee thought it unwise to take up the matter so late in the season and it was finally decided to refer it to the special committee which has charge of the constitution revision pending the next convention. The house then plunged into the consideration of another batch of proposed amendments to the canons proposed by the Rev. Dr. F. P. Davenport. The first taken up related to the rights and privileges of rectors, wardens and vestry and the powers of bishops in conferring the choice of rectors.

The amendment was eventually referred to the joint commission of canons. The proposition to use only the form "Jesus" and not "Jesu," in the prayer book and hymnal was laid on the table. The committee on new dioceses, reported in favor of non-concurring with the bishops in the matter of setting aside the new jurisdiction of Kioto. A minority report declared that the English church was ready to occupy the field. In the debate no reference was made to the opposition's real reason Rev. J. M. Francis, selected by the house of bishops for the new bishopric, is a member of the English monastic order of the Cowley fathers, who take a vow of chastity, poverty and obedience. There is a rooted objection to selecting any bishop who owes allegiance to another superior in England. In view of the pecuniary and other difficulties the house of bishops refused to concur in the proposal to insert the patriotic hymn "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," in the hymnal.

RICE MILL BURNED.

New Orleans, Oct. 19.—Fire last night destroyed the National Rice mill on Elysian Field street, and four adjacent buildings. Loss estimated at $200,000; fully insured. The loss included $40,000 worth of rice.

HUMPHREYS'

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with **Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil** as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

It Cures BURNS, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant.

It Cures TORN, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.

It Cures BOILS, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

It Cures INFLAMED or CAKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.20 a m	8.17 a m
9.35 a m	10.30 a m
12.35 p m	11.50 a m
3.50 p m	1.40 p m
7.35 p m	5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago**
7.25 a m	10.30 a m
10.35 a m	1.40 p m
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
3.50 p m	8.35 p m
7.35 p m	
For the West.	**From the West**
12.35 p m	6.05 p m
3.50 p m	8.17 a m
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee.	**From Milwaukee.**
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
10.00 a m	12.10 and 5.05 p m
7.35 p m	8.35 p m
For Chicago.	**From Chicago**
7.25 a m	12.10 p m
10.00 a m	8.35 p m
7.35 and 3.50 p m	5.05 p m
For the West.	**From the West.**
3.50 p m	8.17 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Trains leave Racine as follows:

Going North.	Going South.
1.05 a m daily	5.53 a m daily
4.25 a m ex. Sunday	7.50 a m daily
5.47 a m Sunday only	8.25 a m ex. Sunday
9.05 a m ex. Sunday	9.25 a m daily
11.15 a m daily	11.35 a m daily
1.05 p m ex. Sunday	2.20 p m ex. Sunday
3.50 p m ex. Sunday	4.35 p m daily
4.22 p m daily	7.02 p m daily
6.35 p m daily	
9.49 p m daily	
RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.	
Leave for Milwaukee.	**Arrive from Milwaukee.**
8.10 a m daily	7.35 a m ex. Sunday
12.45 p m daily	12.25 p m daily
4.55 p m daily	4.28 p m daily
	8.05 a m Sunday only

C. S. HEMAT, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:

7.40 a m North, South, East and West.
9.20 a m North and West.
9.45 a m North.
10.40 a m South and East.
1.05 a m South and East
2.20 p m West and North.
2.35 p m North.
3.50 p m South and East.
3.30 p m West and South.
4.10 p m South, East and West.
6.05 p m North.
7.05 p m North and West.
7.25 p m North, South, East and West.
9.00 p m North, South, East and West.

Mails arrive at postoffice:

5.50 a m North, South, East and West.
8.35 a m North and West.
10.35 a m South, East and West.
11.30 a m North and West.
1.15 p m South, East and West.
1.45 p m South.
2.35 p m North.
4.50 pm North and South.
6.15 p m North and West.
8.45 p m South, East and West.
8.00 p m North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster
WALTER EASTON, Mail Messenger

A GREAT BIG PIECE OF

BATTLE AX PLUG

FOR 10 CENTS.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

A twenty-page journal, is the leading Republican family paper of the United States. It is a **National Family Paper**, and gives all the general news of the United States. It gives the events of foreign lands in a nutshell. Its **"Agricultural"** department has no superior in the country. Its **"Market Reports"** are recognized authority. Separate departments for **"The Family Circle," "Our Young Folks,"** and **"Science and Mechanics."** Its **"Home and Society"** columns command the admiration of wives and daughters. Its general political news, editorials and discussions are comprehensive, brilliant and exhaustive.

A Special Contract enables us to offer this splendid journal and The RACINE WEEKLY JOURNAL for

ONE YEAR FOR ONLY $1.10,

CASH IN ADVANCE.

The Regular Subscription for the Two Papers Is $2.00
SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME

Address all orders to THE JOURNAL. RACINE, WIS.

Write your name and address on a postal card, send to Geo. W. Best, Room 2, Tribune Building, New York City, and a Sample Copy of THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be mailed to you.

THE INTER OCEAN

IS THE

Most Popular Republican Newspaper of the West And Has the Largest Circulation.

TERMS BY MAIL
DAILY (without Sunday).....$6.00 per year
DAILY (with Sunday).....$8.00 per year
The Weekly Inter Ocean PER YEAR..... $1.00

AS A NEWSPAPER THE INTER OCEAN keeps abreast of the times in all respects. It spares neither pains nor expense in securing ALL THE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Weekly Inter Ocean

AS A FAMILY PAPER IS NOT EXCELLED BY ANY.

It has something of interest to each member of the family. ITS YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT is the very best of its kind. ITS LITERARY FEATURES are unequaled.

POLITICALLY IT IS REPUBLICAN, and gives its readers the benefit of the ablest discussions on all live political topics. It also gives them THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

IT IS A TWELVE-PAGE PAPER.

THE INTER OCEAN IS PUBLISHED IN CHICAGO, THE NEWS AND COMMERCIAL CENTER OF ALL WEST OF THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, AND IS BETTER ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE OF THAT SECTION THAN ANY PAPER FARTHER EAST.

It is in accord with the people of the West both in Politics and Literature.

Please remember that the price of The Weekly Inter Ocean is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

ONLY 12 CTS. A WEEK FOR THE JOURNAL—FRESH NEWS ALWAYS.

THE PLUMBERS MEET

Seventy-five of Them in Session at Castle Hall.

It is a Session to Get Better Acquainted.

Also to Revise Rules—Not Much of Interest to be Published—Officers Who Are Present, Also Members, Etc.

The Wisconsin Master Plumbers association met at Castle hall this morning and was called to order by P. H. Ryan, of Appleton Wis. Nearly seventy-five members were present. The objects of the session are to get better acquainted with each other and to revise any rules and transact other business that may be deemed necessary. It is not expected that any business of importance to the outside world will come up for consideration. The annual convention of the association will be held in this city commencing January 9. The officers of the association are:

President—P. H. Ryan, of Appleton.

Vice President—Geo. E. McCall, Chippewa Falls.

Secretary—W. S. Patterson, Appleton.

Treasurer—Charles Hulett, Racine.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John J. Jackson, Rhinelander.

Names and residences of members present:

Appleton—Nichols & Ryan, John O'Keefe & Co., W. S. Patterson & Co., Wm. Wenzel.

Ashland—P. J. Dullanty, C. F. Perrin, Wm. Hardacker.

Baraboo—John Arnott, Otto Schaddo.

Beloit—C. S. Gregory.

Chippewa Falls—Chippewa Falls Plumbing and Supply Co., Fred W. Gores.

De Pere—A. L. Gowey.

Eau Claire—J. P. Fox, Andrew Moo, Chas. Heckstead.

Fond du Lac—David Ahern & Son, A. E. Taylor, Murphy & Froidel.

Fort Howard—Aaron Brehmo.

Green Bay—Cash Co., Green Bay Plumbing and Heating Co., Nels Skogg, Thomas & Anhauser.

Janesville—Green & Allen, McVicar Bros., Geo. T. Pritchard, R. C. Yeomans.

Kaukauna—Cullen & Bailey, Haas, Merbach & Boyd.

Kenosha—Chas. H. Goodman, Burr Bros.

La Crosse, Geo. J. Egge, Thill & Lapitz, Jas. A. Trane, Albert V. Fetter.

Madison—Flynn & Starke, Hank & Metz, Jos. Hussey, James A. Kelly, Geo. Kraft, Wm. Owens.

Manitowoc, Beigel & Larson, August Dueno, Rand & Roemer.

Marinette, Thos. A. Hamilton, C. H. Norton, Watson Bros. & Hitchcock.

Menominee, A. F. Shornell.

Milwaukee, H. C. Abel, Wm. Beck, J. C. Baker, E. Dial, F. Denzel, B. Dale, Does & Schuh, Dorrier & Cook, E. T. Doyn, P. Dick, Wm. Egan, Theo. Engel, L. A. Eggert, F. A. Flougge, Chas. Fox, P. Ferriter, W. E. Goodman, Grassier & Gaselschamp, Wm. F. Gauger, W. H. Halsey, S. V. Hanley, Nic Hayes, H. W. Heise, Ed. Henning, J. B. Julien, Fred Kuetemeyer, P. F. Kunney, A. Laas, H. P. Lochmann, J. W. La Ville, Lippert & Weid, E. H. Mueller, John Massino, Ph. Murphy, Robt. Mathwig, P. F. Murphy, L. E. Meyer, Chas. McNally, Chas. Polacheck, D. Polacheck, F. W. Pripps, Louis H. Plum, A. Rheins, Wm. Spaar, Smith & Greibel, L. R. Strollberg, H. Seibert, A. R. Schwind, Saergel & Brussock, Strelow & Russelkus, Voight & Fischer, W. W. Wittig, J. & F. Wittig, J. Winkler, F. A. Weidner, C. Zartner, O. P. Zimmerman.

South Milwaukee—V. J. Robb, Reinhold Kleist.

Monroe—Niles & Co.

Neenah—Fred C. Crawford.

Oconto—Frank A. Smith.

Oshkosh—Philip Dugan, Wm. Goddard, Geo. J. Miller, C. L. Rundle, O. A. Toner, Geo. McCallan & Co.

Racine—Coffey & Williams, Hulett & Hay, D. McTavish, H. Morris, H. Raymond, Smollen & Schouleben, Voelkers & Wahlen.

Reedsburg—John G. Schuster.

Rhinelander—Jackson & Lonston.

Ripon—Ripon Light and Water Co., Cole & Williams.

Sheboygan—Behrens & Reeke, Wm. Brechtel, G. L. Krause, LeBlond & Mattoon, Nehrlich & Co., Louis Sonntag.

Stevens Point—Patterson & Eggleston, Albert V. Fetter.

Superior—Barnett & Son, Neill & Co., Stack Bros., J. P. Wray & Co.

Waukesha—E. H. Schafer, E. W. Cahill, Waukesha Plumbing Co.

Wausau—Thos. F. Delaney, Lee & Halder.

The meeting went into executive session at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Each member of the association was presented with a copy of the Headlight by the Racine Business Men's Association, and a resolution of thanks was passed. Other resolutions and reports were presented, but not for the public. The meeting will adjourn this evening.

Bitten by a Dog.

Little Susie Meuzie, of Milwaukee, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Neiderdeen, of the Fourth ward. Thursday morning she started for the Chicago & Northwestern depot for the purpose of returning home. On the way a large dog attacked her. She was thrown down, her clothing torn and the fangs of the brute tore her hands and arm. Boys rescued her, but not before the brute made an effort to bite them. No one appears to know the owner of the brute.

JOSEPH M. FRANCIS ELEVATED.

Chosen Missionary Bishop to Japan by Episcopalians.

The Episcopalians of Racine will be pleased to learn that Rev. Joseph Marshal Francis has been elected by the house of bishops in session at Minneapolis as missionary bishop to Japan.

The bishop-elect is one of the youngest men to be raised to the Episcopal dignity, being about 33 years old. He was educated at Racine college under Dr. De Koven and Dr. Parker. On leaving Racine college he became secretary to Bishop Welles of the Milwaukee diocese and continued his studies for the ministry under the bishop's immediate supervision, residing at the clergy house of All Saints' cathedral. In 1884 Mr. Francis was ordained deacon by Bishop Welles in All Saints' cathedral, and was appointed on the cathedral staff and also placed in charge of St. Edmund's mission on Humboldt avenue.

In the summer of 1885, accompanied by E. S. Welles, a son of the bishop, he proceeded to Oxford, Eng., to take a year's course in theology at the university, attending the lectures of Canon Bright, regius professor of ecclesiastical history; Canon Pagot, professor of pastoral theology; Canon Sedden, on systematic divinity, and others. Returning to Milwaukee, Mr. Francis was advanced to the priesthood at Bishop Welles' Advent ordination in 1886, and was then given charge of St. Peter's mission, North Greenfield, and also served as one of the assistant priests at the cathedral.

In the following year Mr. Francis was elected rector of St. Luke's church, Whitewater, where he did strong and effective work for about a year.

St. Lukes Day Celebrated.

Minneapolis, Oct. 18.—This is St. Luke's day and holy communion was celebrated at Gethsemane church this morning before the two houses of the triennial Episcopal convention began their sessions, by Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburg, Rev. W. W. Battershall of Albany, N. Y., and Bishop McKim of Tokyo. In the house of deputies, Dean Hoffmann presented the report of the committee on consecration of bishops, recommending that the house concur in the nomination of Peter J. Rowe of Sault Ste Marie, Mich., to be bishop of Alaska. He reported that there was some slight irregularity in the message announcing the nomination of Rev. J. M. Francis, to be bishop of Kioto, Japan, and no report could yet be made on it.

ORDINANCES VETOED.

Mayor James Vetoes Two Important Ordinances.—His Reasons.

Mayor James has vetoed two ordinances adopted at the last regular meeting of the city council. The first is an ordinance amending section 37 of the general ordinances and changing the curb lines on Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth streets, from Main street to Lake Michigan. The matter of changing the curb lines in question was asked for by the property owners on the streets in question for the reason if the curbing went back north as far as the curbings west of Main street, it would ruin every shade tree in the blocks. The committee therefore recommended the change to conform with improvements. The Mayor holds that by making the change it would narrow up the street too much and hence he vetoed the ordinance. What the council will do in the matter cannot be foretold. It is not likely, however, that they will pass it over the veto. The second ordinance vetoed is an ordinance to amend sections 289, 290, 299, 312, 313 and 315 and changing the grade of Eleventh, Twelfth, Racine, Riley's Court and other streets. This is one of Alderman Elholm's ordinances. The Mayor believes that it would not be policy to change the grade as proposed. Instead of filling up he is of the opinion that the street ought to be graded so as to conform with the sidewalks many of which are down to the established grade.

OBITUARY.

Dan.

A telegram received by Policeman Chris Anderson this morning, brings the sad news that Mrs. Dan, wife of Rev. Adam Dan, died at South Chicago. Deceased was born in Denmark and was 52 years old. For 15 years she and her husband were residents of Racine, he being pastor of the Emaus church on Mound avenue. By her gentle nature and true christian character she made many warm and loving friends. From this city Rev. and Mrs. Dan went to California and then to Minneapolis and Chicago. She was a sister of Mrs. Anderson. A husband and five children survive her. The funeral will take place Sunday noon and many will attend from this city.

DISARRANGED THE PLAN.

Accidental Death of a Young Man Interferes with the Christening of the Nashville.

Washington, Oct. 18.—A telegram was received at the navy department this morning from Mr. Orr at Nashville, stating that Wm. Guild, son of the mayor of Nashville, had been accidentally shot and killed there last evening. The sender of the telegram requested that the sad news be broken to the mayor, who with his daughter, was on route to Washington to join the party going to Newport News, where the young lady was to christen the gun boat Nashville, when she is launched tomorrow. The telegram was forwarded at once to Harper's Ferry, W. Va., to catch the incoming train. As Mayor Guild and Miss Marie Guild are requested to return to Nashville at once, the plans for the launching have been somewhat disarranged and another young lady must be found to christen the Nashville, possibly Miss Georgia Orr of Nashville, who will be present.

PRELATES PONDERING

Over the Pope's Letter on Religious Congresses.

It Opens up a Question of Grave Importance in the Religious World.

The Movement For a Church Unity Must Now go on Without the Aid of Liberal Catholics Like Gibbons and Ireland.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Among high ecclesiastics here it is felt that the pope's letter to American archbishops urging non-participation by Catholics in "Promiscuous religious congresses" opens up a question of more importance than the sectarian school question, the capensky movement or the other issues which have been presented of recent years.

It is said that the pope's opposition to religious congresses does not affect the Catholic church alone, but has a bearing on the entire movement toward christian unity which began in England and has spread through this country. The purpose of this movement was to harmonize and unify all divergent sects on non-essentials, bringing them together on the one essential tenet of christianity. There has been division of opinion as whether the Catholic church could enter into this plan of unity. An eminent Catholic preached a series of sermons in Washington, showing that there was but one plan of unity possible and that was the return of all sects to the Catholic church.

Other Catholics have taken a more liberal view and this broader sentiment found expression in the attendance of Cardinal Gibbons at the congress of religions at Chicago. At that time Mgr. Satolli was in Chicago but took no part in the congress. The cardinal's paper and subsequent magazine articles showing the common grounds on which all sects might stand attract ed much attention. The language of the pope's letter is said to leave no room for doubt as to the position of Rome on the holding of congresses, or the broader question of church unity, as the following direct statement makes clear: "But although these promiscuous conventions have unto this day been tolerated with prudent silence, it would nevertheless seem more advisable that Catholics should hold their conventions separately."

It is said that this statement is so direct as not to be open to interpretation and doubt is expressed as to the very liberal interpretation placed by Archbishop Ireland on such a clear statement from the pope. It is believed also that if there is any misunderstanding or broad interpretation given to the pope's language, he will speedily issue a second letter as he did when the Knights of Pythias letter was liberally construed, leaving no room for doubt as to his position on promiscuous congresses.

COLLEGE TEAM PLAYS WELL.

Gets a Touch Down Against the Racine Foot Ball Eleven.

Yesterday afternoon the Racine Foot Ball eleven and the College team played a close and exciting game at the College campus before a large crowd of people. It resulted in a victory for the Racines by a score of 6 to 4. The game was a disappointment to the Racine admirers, who expected better work from their team, while the college boys were jubilant as to the outcome of the game. They played the better game throughout the entire contest and many thought that they would win. Their center was strong and the tackling was exceptionally good. The Racines were minus four of their best players, Lewis, Guilbert, Smalling and Dixon. Some of the players had never been in a foot ball contest before. Huffner's work was good, although he is slow in starting with the ball. Sudgen also played well. The line up was as follows:

Racine.	Position.	Racine College.
Hortick	Right end	Graves
R. Baker	Right tackle	Stevenson
W. Hortick	Right guard	Sheldon
Hartridge	Center	Williams
Merge	Left guard	Brandy
C. Baker	Left tackle	Daughaday
Johnson	Left end	Wann
Byron	Quarter back	Rodgers
Herzog	Right half back	Earle
Sugden	Left half back	Bogart
Huffner	Full back	Lewis

Umpire, Will Lewis. Referee, H. D. Robinson.

College vs. Waukegan.

On Saturday afternoon, October 19, a foot ball eleven from Waukegan will journey to this city and play the Racine College eleven at the college campus. Game will be called at 3:45. Line up will be as follows:

Racine College.	Position.	Waukegan.
Hargreaves	Right end	Moody
Stevenson	Right tackle	Pierce
Sheldon	Right guard	Burke
Williams	Center	A. V. Smith
Brandy	Left guard	Gray
Wann	Left tackle	Leynard
Daughaday	Left end	Holgoke
Earle	Right half back	Putney
Bogart	Left half back	Will Smith
Rogers (Capt.)	Quarter back	Wilcox
Lewis	Full back	Douglass (Capt.)

FEATHERED HIS NEST.

Congressman English Fixes Up a Job at Oakland and Gets the Appointment.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—It is announced that Congressman Warren English has been appointed deputy collector of the port of Oakland at a salary of $3,600 a year. English was instrumental in having the bill creating Oakland a port of entry, passed by congress.

INDIANA'S TRIAL TRIP.

Boston, Oct. 18.—The battleship Indiana left her anchorage below Boston lighthouse at 8 o'clock this morning for her official speed trial over the Cape Ann course. The weather conditions are favorable for making a good showing.

Straitmouth, Rockport, Mass., Oct. 8.—The Indiana started over her trial course at 10:04:15.

BICYCLE TALK.

An Interesting Case Has Been Decided on the Rights of Bicyclists.

One day this week a young man rode a bicycle up in front of the Young Men's Christian association. A farmer came along and collided with the wheel and wrecked it badly. When asked to pay for the damage he refused and claimed that the bicycle had no right on the street. Alderman Stoffel has introduced an amendment to the bicycle ordinance preventing riders from riding on sidewalks, to put alarm bells on their machines and to carry lanterns in the night. Much has been written in regard to just what rights bicycle riders have.

The rights of bicyclists have been successfully asserted in a recent case tried before a Pennsylvania nisi prius court, the value of the opinion being, of course, simply argumentive. The suit was one of damages brought by a wheelman against a teamster, who drove his wagon against the wheel and smashed it. The wheel was left in the street against the curb, while the owner went into a house.

On the trial the court, in explaining to the jury the law bearing upon the case set forth beyond all cavil the rights of bicyclists upon the public thoroughfares. They have no right upon sidewalks at all any more than have other vehicles, but they have the same rights upon highways and streets that all other conveyances have. If one is left leaning against a curb stone, the man who runs into and damages it does so at his peril. Upon the streets a wheelman is entitled to his share of the roadway, and the man who negligently or recklessly runs him down must answer to the law. Upon the strength of such a charge as that, the jury promptly returned a verdict for the owner of the wheel.

LAST OF SOCIALS.

Given by the Members of the Congregational Church.

The members of the Congregational church on State street know how to arrange entertainments and create amusement and fun for the members. During the past several months socials and suppers have been given by all the members of the congregation, that is, the affair commenced with members whose names commence with the letter A and then B, C, D, E, F, and down through the alphabet. Last night the T, U, V, W, and Z's had their turn. This means the Tostevins, Thomas, Trists, Van Vleits, Turnbulls, Wheelers, Williams, Whites, Zimmermans, Wilhelm and Vogels. It was the end of the series for the reason that the letters in the alphabet ran out. There were between 200 and 300 persons present and the supper served by the families above named was fit for a king. There were patent conversations of two minutes each which were very interesting. Master Hendrickson gave a recitation that would have done credit to a larger boy and elocutionist at that. The song by little Edith Wheeler was also a charming rendition.

THE HEADLIGHT.

An Advance Copy Was Received Today—Handsome Work.

An advance copy of the souvenir edition of the Headlight, devoted to Racine and its advantages, has been received. It is certainly a beautiful piece of work both typographically and in its arrangement. The lithographs are as perfect as it is possible to get them and the paper upon which it is printed is of the finest quality. C. H. Nichols & Co., and the editor, Hugh W MacLachlan are to be congratulated upon the work, and citizens of Racine will certainly feel pleased with it. The pages of the paper embrace views of the city such as East park, entrance to the harbor, West park, life saving station, soldiers' monument, Hotel Racine, rotunda of the house, birds-eye view of the city, cut of Mayor Janes, Belle City Street railway plant, the county jail and sheriff's residences, picture of Thomas M. Kearney, views of streets, portraits of members of the city council, board of education, picture of Postmaster Simonson, city hall, commanders of the Gov. Harvey Post, No. 17, G. A. R., Taylor Orphan asylum, Racine college, public schools, churches, Y. M. C. A. building and picture of Secretary Rottmann, hospital buildings, Racine County asylum, portrait of George Hopper, manager of Hotel Racine, portraits of Congressman Cooper, Senator James Doolittle, Hon. J. E. Dodge, James R. Doolittle, interior of banks, Stephen Bull, newspaper offices, factories and a large number of other views. The matter contained is ably edited and accurate.

AN OLD RACINE BOY.

F. A. Schwartz, an Alderman and Prosperous Citizen of Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schwartz of Minneapolis, were in the city visiting friends Thursday. Mr. Schwartz is alderman of the Tenth ward at Minneapolis Minn., and was one of the delegation to the Milwaukee centennial. Fourteen years ago the gentleman was employed at the Racine Wagon & Carriage Company shops. He removed to Minneapolis and has prospered. For over 10 years he has been connected with the health department and five years an alderman. He is also conducting a large loan and insurance business, has a fine home and an interesting family. He is the son of Henry Schwartz, ex-alderman of the Fifth ward.

CHASING UP CORBETT.

Sheriff Has Gone to Arrest Him—Preparation for the Fight Going On.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 18.—Sheriff Rob. Houpt has gone to Spring Lake to place Corbett under formal arrest. He was to have returned with his prisoner at 9 o'clock on the train, but the train is late. They will arrive at 11:10 a. m.,

REVELRY IN DENVER.

Mountaineers Holding High Carnival There Today.

Closing Day of the Festival of Mountain and Plain a Glorious One.

Merry Maskers Parade the Streets—Parade of the Slaves of the Silver Serpent Tonight—Ft. Wayne's Last Day.

Denver, Oct. 18.—The revels of the festivals of Mountain and Plain reached their climax today. The weather continues fine and the morning trains brought about 10,000 more visitors to the city to witness the closing scenes of the carnival. The crowds of joyous people jostling one another in the streets furnish the best possible evidence of returning prosperity to Colorado. At noon today all formalities were cast aside and high carnival now reigns supreme. General masking on the streets after the order of the famous festivals of Vienna and Rome, is permitted and many striking costumes are being worn by the fun-loving and fun-making folks who are determined to make the city's first annual festival a glittering success.

The events of the afternoon were a fireman's parade, miners' rock drilling contest, and a band contest in which 10 bands, including the Indian boy band from Teller institute and the Goodland military band of Goodland, Kans., participated.

This afternoon there are military drills and Indian games and races at the city park witnessed by more than 50,000 spectators.

The most attractive and artistic feature of the festival will be the parade of the slaves of the silver serpent this evening. It will be a brilliant affair, rivaling the Mardi Gras displays of New Orleans and the march of the Veiled Prophet in St. Louis. It will be followed by a reception by the Slaves at the Brown Palace hotel and a grand ball will wind up the festivities.

One of the most interesting features of the festival has been the reunions of the pioneers. Today a reception was given to the two oldest living scouts and Indian fighters in this country—John Albert and Jim Baker. Albert is 93 years old and has lived in Colorado 68 years. Baker came to Colorado in 1838.

REVIEWED THE MILITIA.

Commander Walker of the G. A. R. at the Ft. Wayne Celebration.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 18.—This is the last day of the city's centennial celebration. Gov. Matthews and Commander-in-Chief I. N. Walker reviewed the companies of military present in the morning and this afternoon there were two sham battles—one between the Indians and old settlers and the other in which 1,800 militiamen participated. The celebration closes tonight with a gorgeous display of fire works.

DUNRAVEN AT HOME.

He Has Nothing Further to Say of the Race for the American Cup.

Ryde, Isle of Wight, Oct. 18.—The steam yacht Valhalla owned by Mr. Jos. Frederick Laycock and having Lord Dunraven on board, arrived here from Newport, R. I., this morning, having left the latter place on Sept. 28. The yacht anchored close to the Royal Yacht Squadron club house at about 9:20 a. m. and she was soon afterwards boarded by a small brigade of interviewers, desirous of obtaining direct from Lord Dunraven his version of the disappointing races for the American cup. He said in substance: "I have no statement to make on the subject. What I would say has been well threshed out of me during the fortnight I stayed in America, after the races."

He declined to answer a question as to whether he had any ill-feeling towards the New York Yacht club and he refused to comment upon the statement made by Sailmaker Ratsey's men when they arrived at Cowes recently, that the last race was not sailed because the buoys had been changed during the second race, adding: "It would not do any good to discuss such unpleasant matters." Regarding his plans for future racing Lord Dunraven said. "I have no plans. I have just arrived home after a long voyage and I am going to London and from there to my estate in Wales. I do not know what I shall do later on." Touching upon the acceptance by the New York Yacht club of the challenge of Mr. Charles D. Rose through the Royal Victoria Yacht club for another series of races for the American cup, Lord Dunraven remarked: "The matter was practically settled when I left for the United States. Personally, I am glad that it has been so easily and quickly settled. We had a pleasant and uneventful voyage and I am glad to be back in England" Shortly after the Valhalla anchored Lord Dunraven and Messrs. Lacyock and Wood went ashore to the Royal Yacht Squadron's club house where they were soon busily engaged in answering questions about the recent international yacht races.

TO RELIEVE THE SUFFERERS.

Mexico to Send Aid to the City of La Paz Destroyed by Tidal Wave.

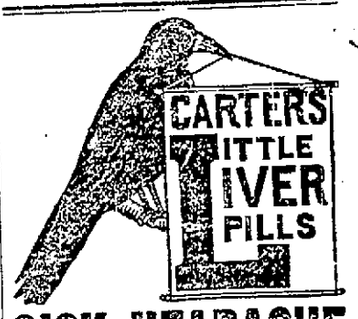
City of Mexico, Oct. 18.—Finance minister Limantour has addressed the chamber of deputies advocating a resolution for relief of La Paz, Lower California sufferers. The minister said he appeared before congress at the request of President Diaz. Only four persons so far have been reported to the government as known to have lost their lives. There are many persons missing. Some of these may still be alive, as the ruins of houses which once formed the city of La Paz have not yet been removed. The number injured is very large. Not one of the few buildings which escaped the fury of the elements have a roof. Every ship in the Bay with one exception was driven ashore and dashed to pieces. Minister Limantour asked an immediate appropriation of $5,000 to alleviate the necessities of the sufferers. The minister also asked the deputies to exempt from professional taxes all properties in the Southern district of Lower California during the rest of the current year. The bill was referred immediately to the finance committee, which reported favorably and extended the period of exemption from taxes to four months. The house passed the measure unanimously and sent it to the senate. The local branch of the Young Mens Christian association is to be wound up owing to financial difficulties.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Annual Convention Opens at Baltimore Today.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 18.—The twenty-second annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union began here today. The morning prayer meeting was led by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, national evangelistic superintendent. The delegates to the convention took seats by states in Music hall. The stage was festooned with evergreen and the national flag is everywhere displayed. Miss Frances Willard addressed the convention.

A high sea is running on the lake this afternoon. The tug Welcome appeared off port with the barge Pomeroy and Lillie E., in tow for Chicago and was assisted in by the tug Gillen. The fish tugs are out and it is believed will have a hard time making port.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

'BETTER WORK WISELY THAN WORK HARD.'

GREAT EFFORTS ARE UNNECESSARY

IN HOUSE CLEANING IF YOU USE

SAPOLIO

In Buying a Piano or an Organ

do not fail to examine the latest Mason & Hamlin models. Recent improvements together with time tested points of superiority render them instruments par excellence. Old pianos or organs taken in exchange. Instruments sold for cash or easy payments.

Catalogues and full information sent free.

Mason & Hamlin Co.

250 and 252 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mrs. J. P. Bell, Osawatomie, Kan. wife of the editor of The Graphic, the leading local paper of Miami county, writes *"I was troubled with heart disease* for six years, severe palpitations, shortness of breath, together with such extreme nervousness, that, at times I would walk the floor nearly all night. We consulted the best medical talent. *They said there was no help for me,* that I had organic disease of the heart for which there was no remedy. I had read your advertisement in The Graphic and a year ago, as a last resort, tried one bottle of *Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart,* which convinced me that there was true merit in it. I took three bottles each of the Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine and *It completely cured me. I sleep* well at night, my heart beats regularly and I have no more smothering spells. I wish to say to all who are suffering as I did; there's relief untold for them if they will only give your remedies just one trial."

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

NERVE SEED. This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently all nervous diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Vitality, Nightly emissions, evil dreams, impotency and wasting diseases caused by youthful errors or excessive use. Contains no opiates. Is a nerve tonic and blood builder. Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket. $1 per box, 6 for $5. By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Write us. Free medical books, sealed plain wrapper, with testimonials and financial references. No charge for consultations. Beware of imitations. Sold by our advertised agents, or address NERVE SEED CO., Chicago, Ills. For sale in Racine, Wisc., by F. HARBRIDGE, 422 Main St., and by L. A. SANCHER.

DEFENSES ORDERED.

England Prepares to Defend the Border in Venezuela.

Two Maxim Guns Ordered Stationed on the Frontier.

The Defenses Ordered Ostensibly to Prevent Venezulean Aggressions on the Gold Mining Fields.

London, Oct. 18.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon made some highly important and sensational statements regarding Venezuela which seem to show that the dispute between that republic and Great Britain has assumed a very grave aspect. It says that since the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain assumed office as secretary for the colonies he has paid close personal attention to the relations between Great Britain and Venezuela and that he has taken the initiatory in directing in part the administration of the affairs of the British colony of Guinea adjoining Venezuela.

Mr. Chamberlain's hand, it appears, has been felt in the local executive council and the St. James Gazette adds: "We are now enabled to give the tenor of a remarkable dispatch in which is outlined the imperial policy towards the colonies. The document is of much importance inasmuch as it was followed by cabled instructions from Mr. Chamberlain to the governor of British Guinea, Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K. C. M. G., to obtain without a vote the provision of two maxim guns, one of which is to be stationed at Uruan or elsewhere along the frontier where the Venezuelans may attempt to cross. The mere fact that Mr. Chamberlain cabled instructions for the defense of the frontier in this manner is positive proof that the imperial government will not tolerate a repetition of the Uruan incident and that it intends to hold the frontier with the Schomburgh line, by force if necessary." "In this dispatch Mr. Chamberlain advocates especially fostering gold mining and urges the cutting of a road from the upper Barima river to Cuyuni, pointing out its importance from a military point of view as it would enable the government to keep more closely in touch with the frontier and repel attempts at Venezuelan aggression, adding that in view of the possibility of early and rapid expansion of gold mining it will be necessary to provide adequately for the protection of the northwest district and recommending an increase in the number of military and police as well as the erection of barracks on the frontier."

FOUR LIVES LOST.

By the Thoughtless Act of a Miner at Franklin, Wash.

Franklin, Wash., Oct. 18.—Fire broke out last night in the main hoisting slope of the Oregon Improvement company's mine causing the death of John H. Glover, S. W. Smalley, John Adams and James Stafford.

The accident was caused by August Johnson, who dropped his lamp, setting fire to a feeder of gas. Instead of throwing a shovel of dirt to put it out, he ran down the slope to get the pit foreman. While he was bringing help, the timbers caught fire and five lengths of brattice work were ablaze and the smoke became so intense as to prevent getting at it. Finding that the fire could not be extinguished the four men named volunteered to go down and close a door between the main and auxiliary slope. They are supposed to never have reached the bottom alive and the bodies have not been recovered.

THE FATAL CAKE WALK.

Five Fatally Shot in a Row at Moorestown, N. J.

Mount Holly, N. J., Oct. 18.—During a row which occurred at a colored cake walk, near Moorestown, last night, James Haggerty, a North Carolina negro, drew a revolver and shot Charles McKim, Mrs. Silas Wessels, George Whittaker and Charles Wilmin, none of whom are expected to recover. Some one then shot Haggerty in the back. He is now in jail here. His wounds are considered fatal.

MONTANA ZEPHER.

The Name of a Paper Edited by Hazard Wentworth in Montana.

The Journal is in receipt of a copy of the Whitehall, Montana, Zepher. It is published by Hazard Wentworth, formerly a well known citizen of Racine and one of the founders of the Racine Argus. The paper is a neat one and filled with spicy western news. Probably there is not a better known newspaper man in the country than H. M. Wentworth. He is a son of the late Z. C. Wentworth who in early days used to make things hum in newspaper circles here.

MINSTREL MAN DEAD.

Philadelphia, Oct. 18.—Edwin S. Sloanm, one of the pioneers of minstrelsy, died yesterday of Bright's disease at the home of his former partner, Low Simmons, in this city. He was born in Columbus, O., and was 60 years of age.

Drawn as Jurors.

Wright Chadwick, Phillip Ehrenfels, Michael Colbert, Jackson Case, Charles Carpenter and W. Bell were drawn to serve as petit jurors in the United Sates court at Milwaukee. All but Messrs. Colbert and Bell managed to get excused and come home.

Thomas, photographer, has returned to his old place, 1219 College avenue. The studio is newly fitted with dainty, pretty things, and a pronounced change in style and effect will characterize the work. Pictures for the holidays should have immediate attention.

KICKED TO DEATH.

Fate of a South Dakota Woman Who Had Seen One Husband Suicide.

Ortonville, Minn., Oct. 18.—A brutal murder occurred yesterday three and a half miles south of this place, in Grant county, S. D. Frank Kaatsitz a German, left here for home about 4 p. m., in an intoxicated condition, and on reaching home quarrelled with his wife and kicked her to death. Kaatsitz married the woman under peculiar circumstances ten years ago. He attended her wedding when she became the wife of a young neighbor, who, enraged at the apparent preference of his bride for Kaatsitz, deserted her then and there, went out and shot himself. The widowed bride immediately married Kaatsitz, the man who so brutally murdered her. The sheriff of Grant county has the murderer in custody.

CREEDE'S THIRD FIRE.

The Mining Camp Loses Three of Its Business Blocks--Loss About $50,000.

Denver, Oct. 18—A private dispatch from Creede says that all the frame buildings in the town burned last night. This is the third disastrous fire in that famous mining camp. A later dispatch states that the fire burned over the three blocks between First and Fourth streets. Thirty four business houses are destroyed including the postoffice, the two newspaper offices, the Sentinel and the Candle. The loss is estimated here at $50,000.

WOMAN DOCTOR SUICIDES.

A Distinguished Woman Physician Throws Herself in Front of a Train at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Dr. Abbie J. Seymour, a distinguished woman and artist of repute, deliberately took her own life last night by throwing herself in front of a fast West Shore train near the water works station. She had been compelled to use crutches since last spring when she suffered an accident to the nerves of her hip while attending the post graduate medical college at Chicago. This affliction had preyed on her mind until she succombed to melancholia. She leaves a sister in Chicago, Mrs. Morris Ginno, and a step mother and another sister in New York. She was born in Batavia, N. Y., 42 years ago.

ONLY TWENTY-FOUR SAVED.

From the Sinking Steamship Kun Pai—Troops Nearly all Drowned.

Shanghai, Oct. 18.—Additional advices received here from Kin Chow near which place on Wednesday last the steamship Kun Pai was destroyed by an explosion which sunk her in shallow water, confirms the exclusive dispatch to the Associated Press which stated that the loss of life was believed to be very great. It is now announced that the explosion occurred in the fore part of the Kun Pai which vessel was loaded with troops. The explosion, the cause of which is unknown, completely wrecked the forward portion of the ship and only twenty-four persons of those on board were saved.

UNVEILED THE MONUMENT.

Emperor and Empress of Germany Attend Ceremonies on the Battlefield of Woerth.

Woerth Sur Sauer, Oct. 18.—The emperor and empress of Germany, accompanied by the ex-empress Frederick and other members of the imperial family as well as many representatives of the different royal families of the empire participated today in the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the Emperor Frederick monument on the battlefield of Woerth. Their majesties arrived at the site shortly before noon and were received by the Governor General of Alsace Lorraine, Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who delivered an address of welcome. After patriotic songs sung by the Strasburg choral society and a stirring address from General Von Moschke, the monument was unveiled and was afterwards inspected by all the members of the imperial party. The ceremonies were concluded with a march past of the troops.

A MINSTREL INSANE.

One of Billy Emerson's Men Sent to an Asylum.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—John Donnelly, one of the old Billy Emerson minstrel company has been sent to the asylum for the insane at Ukiah, at the suggestion of a committee of benevolent and protective Elks, of which he was a member. He was suffering from that form of insanity classed as melancholia, with occasional fits of violence. Donnelly was a San Francisco boy and fell under Billy Emerson's eye at one of the variety theatres. Emerson took him into his troop where he performed with a partner in song and dance sketches and was very successful.

JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

Hong Kong, Oct. 18.—Dispatches received here from the Island of Formosa announce that Takao, on the west coast of that island, was captured on Wednesday last, Oct. 16, by the Japanese. The dispatches also state that the Japanese intend to bombard Tai Wan Fu, the Chinese capital of the island today. That city is held by the Black Flag leader who refused to surrender unconditionally and heavy fighting is expected.

Rev. Farmer Likes His Place.

Yesterday afternoon a Journal representative met Rev. J. E. Farmer. The gentleman said that he liked his new position at Marinette very much, and invited the press representatives to come up that way when they had time and hunt polar bears. The reverend gentleman was on his way to Port Washington after Mrs. Farmer and the baby, and will take them to the new home in the north.

SAVED HIS CHILD.

Capt. Andrew Jacobson Performs a Heroic Act.

Jumps in the River and Rescues His Drowning Boy.

The Child Falls From Dickey's Dock Yesterday Afternoon—Was Throwing Chips and Stones into the Water—Taken Out Unconscious.

By prompt and heroic work Captain Andrew Jacobson of the schooner Henry Cowles, saved his 6-year-old son from drowning. The schooner is discharging a cargo of wood at the A. P. Dickey Manufacturing Company's dock adjoining Fourth street bridge. Yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of 5 o'clock the little boy and a companion of about the same age were playing about the dock while the father was assisting in unloading the schooner. The little fellows were throwing stones and chips into the water, when the Jacobson boy lost his balance and fell over the dock. His companion ran and notified the father, who reached the spot just as the boy was going down for the last time. The child had been carried out into midstream by the current. Quick as a flash Jacobson dove from the dock in the direction where he had last seen his boy. Going down to the bottom of the river he clasped the child in his arms and arose to the surface, crying for help. One of the sailors, seeing the danger, sprang from the dock and grasped a line that made the schooner fast and hung with his feet and body in the water. Jacobson grabbed the man's feet and succeeded in holding his head and that of the boy's above water until more assistance came and they were both helped out.

The little boy was unconscious and could not speak. In both hands he clasped with a death-like grip, secretions from the bottom of the river. He was taken into the engine room of the Dickey works and Engineer Joe Deschler, who had assisted the pair, stripped him of his wet clothing. The child was rubbed and brought to, and later removed to the cabin of the schooner where he was put to bed. Dry clothing was secured and he was taken to his home at 1515 Chestnut street.

Today the lad is up and about none the worse for his narrow escape of yesterday. Had it not been for the timely arrival of the parent another drowning case would have been added to the already long list of names, who have lost their lives in the waters of Root river.

A ROYAL TIME.

Order of the Eastern Star Give a Pleasant Banquet Last Night.

Racine Chapter No. 45, Order of the Eastern Star, has added another successful event to the long list for which it is noted. Last evening a regular meeting was held, two candidates initiated and then a banquet given. Fifteen or twenty visitors from Union Grove came in at 5 o'clock. They were met and escorted to the homes of members of the Star and entertained. There were also present visitors from Dakota and Ohio. The officers of the Eastern Star had arranged everything for the welfare of the candidate and also the guests. The pretty Masonic hall was artistically decorated, while the dining room was a bower of loveliness. There were banquet lamps, roses, plants and other flowers, and the whole was brilliantly illuminated.

After the initiation the company was invited to the feast. One hundred and thirty covers were laid and the menu embraced everything that the palate could crave. Dr. F. R. Garlock was chosen as the toastmaster of the evening and he made a model one in every respect. Interspersed with the festivities were several addresses by A. P. Colby, E. R. Wilson, Dr. Bassett, Union Grove; E. C. Doane, Prof. R. C. Hindley, H. G. Summerton, C. H. Washburn, Racine; and Miss Thompson, of Union Grove.

It was a magnificent affair and those present from abroad were: Mrs. George Beemer, Lead City, Da., Mrs. Hunborger, Mansfield, Ohio; Mrs. C. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bull, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Buchan, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Bassett, Miss Bertie Crabb, Miss Minnie Thompson, Miss Nellie Morgan, of Union Grove; Mrs. H. Tyrrell, of Milwaukee.

48 YEARS FOR ARSON.

Heavy Penalty Imposed by a New York Judge.

New York, Oct. 18.—Morris Schoenholz, the convicted firebug, was today sentenced to 48 years' imprisonment in state's prison. Schoenholz broke down and was led from the court weeping.

OBITUARY.

Fitzgibbons.

Mrs. John Fitzgibbons, mother of Dr. James Fitzgibbons of this city, died at her home in Fond du Lac county. Dr. Fitzgibbons was present when the end came. Deceased had been a resident of Fond du Lac county for forty years and had a large circle of friends and relatives. The funeral was held this morning.

Buchto.

Mrs. Joseph Buchto died at her home near North Point this morning, of heart failure, aged 48 years. Deceased was a woman of many noble qualifications, highly beloved by all who knew her and her demise will be learned with sincere sorrow. A husband and five children survive to mourn the death of a kind and indulgent wife and mother.

THAT NEW FACTORY.

Committee Report in Favor of the Typewriter Factory.

A meeting of the Racine Business Men's association was held last evening for the purpose of hearing and considering the report of the special committee, to whom was referred the proposition of Mr. Douglas Smith, Mr. Thomas Oliver and others, to establish in this city a manufacturing plant to be utilized in the manufacture of the Oliver typewriter.

In the absence of President Thomas Kearney, who is sick at his home, the meeting was called to order by Frank Miller.

The committee reported that after a careful examination and test of the writing machine they are satisfied that it is of superior merit in all of the qualities that combine to make a perfect and reliable typewriter, and they congratulate Mr. Oliver upon the perfection attained by him in his invention. The machine appears to be strong and durable in construction, light, easy of operation, etc. The report further says that the gentlemen making the proposition to Racine people have furnished reference as to their financial and business standing, and investigation satisfies the committee that they are able to carry out any promises made by them. The proposition requires the people of Racine to subscribe and pay for $50,000 of the capital stock of the company to be organized. The parties owning the patents, present plant and business embodied in and connected with this writing machine, agree to turn over the patents and good will for $125,000 of the capital stock of the new company. Twenty-five thousand dollars of the capital stock is to be held and disposed of as the needs of the business may require. Mr. Oliver to receive a royalty of $8 on each machine manufactured and sold. In concluding the report the committee feel that they can recommend the enterprise on such equitable terms as may be agreed upon, to the careful and friendly attention of the business men of this city. With proper management the committee believe the contemplated business can be made of great profit to the persons interested therein.

A letter from President Thomas Kearney, president, was read. He regretted that he was sick and could not be present. The letter also contained many valuable suggestions.

Mr. Simonson moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the patent, mechanical construction and to solicit stock.

PAID BACK THE MONEY.

Agents for an Art Company Hauled in By the Police.

For several weeks past agents have been canvassing in this city for the La Salle Art company of Chicago. Their business is to make portraits of people at a low price. It is claimed by those who ordered pictures that the price was to be $1.50 without frames, but when men appeared this morning to deliver them $1.98 was demanded. It was refused and complaint made to the chief of police. Two of the men were captured by Officer Schumacher and brought to the police office. They claim that the price was $1 98; that if a frame was taken it was more, and that if any of their agents made a mistake and an overcharge has been made they were willing to refund the money. The parties who made the complaint appeared, and upon overcharges being refunded the agents were let off.

WOMAN'S SUFFERING.

RELIEVED BY MAIL. HOW IT IS DONE.

How a Woman Works for Her Sex.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Seated at her desk in the bureau of correspondence, this wonderful woman opens her letters from all parts of the world. A few extracts from their contents tell the story.—

FROM IOWA. "I am in a very bad condition. My courses have stopped from catching cold, and the pain is fearful. I am all bloated up; and the pain in lower part of my body is terrible. My back and head ache all the time. What shall I do for it?" Miss L——, Des Moines.

FROM NEW JERSEY. Mrs. Lizzie DeCline, 224 Grand Street, Jersey City, relates her miseries resulting from womb trouble, from which she was relieved and cured by the timely use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She ends her letter by saying, "I owe all to you."

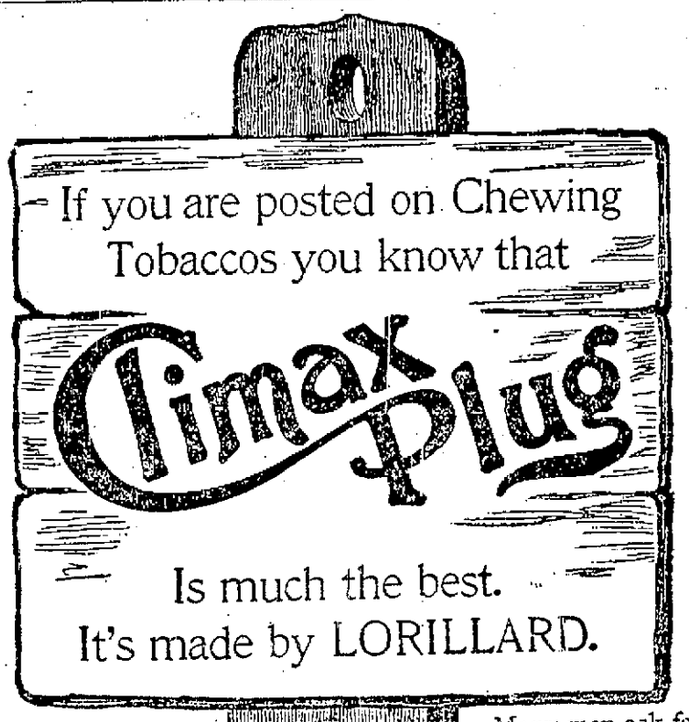
FROM OHIO. Mrs. Newton Cobb, of Manchester, O., writes: "I used eight bottles of your Vegetable Compound, and I am happy to say it has cured me of painful menstruations and backache. My suffering every month was dreadful. The doctors gave me morphine to ease the pain, nothing to cure me. Oh, I want to tell every one what cured me! I wish every suffering woman would write and get your advice."

FROM ILLINOIS. Miss Jennie ——, Chicago, states that she is twenty-two years of age; occupation, saleswoman in large dry goods store. Constant standing has brought on womb trouble, the symptoms of which she describes fully. She says: "Help me if you can. There are several girls I know who have written to Mrs. Pinkham, and been cured by her advice and medicine."

FROM PENNSYLV'N'A. Miss Mary Smylie, who resides at 2075 E. Susquehanna Avenue, Kensington, Phila., writes: "I am a working-girl, and must stand eleven hours every day. I have suffered terribly from painful menstruations and kidney trouble. At times my head was so dizzy I could hardly see. A friend recommended your Vegetable Compound. I am a different girl now; no more aches and pains. Oh, thank you, thank you!"

The above extracts from many hundred letters received daily by Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., go to show how easily ailing women can obtain advice and relief. Write to Mrs. Pinkham.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the most successful female medicine known to the world, can be obtained of any druggist in the land.



The ever-increasing popularity of CLIMAX PLUG can only be attributed to its high quality, delicious flavor, and satisfying substance—three features which all judges of Chewing Tobacco know to be essential.

Many men ask for a certain brand of tobacco through force of habit, without stopping to think whether there is anything better to be had for the same price. If you want the best, ask for CLIMAX PLUG.

RUSSIA'S SHORT ANSWER.

Distrustful of Japan She Will Undertake Establishing Corea's Independence.

Paris, Oct. 18.—A special dispatch to the Eclair from St. Petersburg, which is published today says that an exchange of communications has occurred between the Russian government and the Japanese minister at St. Petersburg with reference to the recent disorders at Seoul, the capital of Corea. It is added that the Japanese minister assured the Russian government that the culprits would be punished. But Russia is said to have replied that she would be forced in consequence of the riots to take the steps considered necessary to preserve order and to make the Corean government independant of foreign interference.

THE AMERICA SUNK.

Collision in Hay Lake Channel Near Sault Ste Marie This Morning.

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., Oct. 18.—Early this morning the steamer Gilbert collided and sank the America in Hay Lake channel. The Gilbert was uninjured.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS

Positively CURE ALL Nervous Diseases, Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by Self-Abuse and other Excesses and Indiscretions. Quickly and surely restore lost vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement, and effects a CURE WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL. Insist upon having the genuine AJAX TABLETS. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price.

—FOR FREE PAMPHLET ADDRESS—

AJAX REMEDY CO., 79 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by Wm. R. Kirkby, druggist, 410 Sixth St.

OUR ABILITY

to be of the greatest service to you depends to some extent on your conferring with us. Our line runs practically through the center of the state, and we desire to aid in improving the business of the community, at the same time benefiting our road.

If those who read this will see what our freight and passenger facilities are, they will be sure to make more use of our lines. Our passenger trains are run to accommodate the travel, and our freight trains are not excelled by any line in point of handling and rapid delivery. We want to build up our manufacturing interests, and with the abundance of timber of all kinds, pine, hemlock, birch, basswood, maple, oak, etc., tan-bark, together with granite and limestone quarries, clay beds for brick, and our unlimited supply of iron ore, with general proximity to markets, these facts should be of interest to all intending to locate manufactories.

Correspondence is solicited from all who want to do business with us.

W. H. KILLEN, Industrial Commis'r. C. L. WELLINGTON, Traffic Manager. H. P. WHITCOMB, General Manager.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE ELKINS JEWELRY AND MUSIC STORE.

437 MAIN STREET.

WE HAVE BARGAINS IN

Second Hand Pianos and Organs,

Taken in Exchange for the Matchless

DECKER BROS.'

And Excellent

SCHAFF BROS.'

PIANOS.

Pianos from $35 to $150.

Organs from $20 to $50.

IS YOUR WIFE CROSS?

Few people understand just how much the constant strain of defective vision taxes the patience and causes ill-temper. Children are often whipped, while the real convict wields the lash.

IT IS CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

In this age if your children's eyes are not properly examined, and, if needed, a pair of spectacles fitted.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS—

Ask for a book on "Eyesight" at the ELKINS JEWELRY AND MUSIC STORE.

437 Main St.

RACINE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Permanent advertisers create the impression of strength and soundness. People at least feel that those who keep their names before the public are solid and substantial.

Attorneys.

Thompson, Wm. D., over First National bank.
Cooper & Nelson, 436-438 Main St.
Wallace & John Ingalls, rooms 1 to 4 Baker block.
Owen, John W., 532 Monument Square.
Hand & Platt, 510 Monument Square.
Palmer & Gittings, over Manfg. Nat' bank.
Lee, W. E., Manfg. Nat'l bank block.
Ritchie & Heck, over Com'l & Savings bank.
Wentworth, John T., 437 Main street.
Kearney, Thomas M., 524 Monument Square, over First National bank.
Judd, A. Cary, 330 Main street.

Architects.

Flegel, A. L., 220 Fifth street.
Chandler, J. G., room 4, Baker block.
Davis, D. R., 205 Sixth street.

Bakery and Confectionery.

Schulz, O. B., 232 Main street.

Bicycles and Gasoline Stoves Repaired.

Hall, Spencer, 409 Main street.

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods.

Hanson, C. P., 407 Sixth street.

Banks.

Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.
Union National Bank, 500 Monument Square.

Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.

Hocking, Josiah, shop 830 Wisconsin street, residence 106 Tenth street.

Cigars, Tobacco, Confectionery and Toys.

Hass, Geo. A., 507 Sixth street.

Crockery, Glassware and Lamps.

Hinrichs, B., 523 Monument Square.

Dentists.

Clifford, F. L., 534 Monument Square, over U. S. express office.
F. B. Washburn & Son, 502 Monument Square.
Armitage, J. E., 200 Sixth street.

Druggists.

Kirkby, W. R., 406 Sixth street.
Robinson Drug Co., 206 Sixth street, 1315 Washington avenue, 606 State street.

Engravers.

Lange, O. E., 568 State street.

Fire Insurance.

Glens Falls Insurance Co., L. C. Klein, Agt., 512 Wisconsin street.

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

Thronson-Hansen Furniture Co., 311-313 Main St.

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Donnor, P. M., 304 Wisconsin street.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Wagner House, 418 Main street.

Harness.

A. LOBDELL,

Wholesale manufacturer.

Fourth street.

Send for a $12.00 single harness, subject to approval.

Patent check hooks and terrets, if desired.

See what we can do for you.

Wholesale Wines and Liquors.

Hyman Bros., 249 Main street.

Insurance, Loans, and Real Estate.

Billings, W. F., 417 Main street.
Miller, Wm. Henry, 213 Sixth street.
Fellows & Co., G. D., 415 Main street.
Thiesen, C. J., 920 State street.
Nelson, H. P., 800 State street.
Dietrich, Chas. M., Postoffice block.
Larson, John S., 1614 Hamilton avenue.

Jewelers, Watch Repairers and Engravers.

Underwood, C. R., 418 Main street.
Spence, J. W., corner College ave. and Sixth street.

Laundries.

Hogman's Steam Laundry, 413 Main street.
Parisian Steam Laundry, Buse & Williams, Props., 441 Main street.

Life Insurance.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., M. C. Gray, Dist. Agt., Baker Block.

Livery Stables.

McAvoy, A., 215 Fourth street, telephone 61.
Allen, A. H., 1208 N. Wisconsin street.

Loans and Investments.

Burbeck, Edward, 1334 College avenue.

Machine Repairs and Bicycle Work.

Fish, Ed. W., 415 Main street, 2d floor.

Machinists and General Repairing.

Gurnher Co., The, 500 Sixth street.

Meat Markets.

Rowley Bros., 335 Main St. and Columbia Corners.
Gorton & McCoy, 400 Main street.
Bolton & Jones, 211 Sixth street.
Cudahy Bros., State street and Columbia Corners.

Merchant Tailors.

Olsen, F., 511 Monument Square.
Field, A., 503 Monument Square.
Hetzel, D., 317 Sixth street.
Ritter, H., 322 Main street.
Steger, E., 503 Sixth street.

Office Supplies and Rubber Stamps.

Racine Specialty Co., 215 Sixth street.

Plumbing.

Morris & Co., Harry, 392 Sixth street.
McTavish, Duncan, 522 Wisconsin street.

Photographers.

Esson & Co., 308 Monument Square.
Billings, E. T. 501 Monument Square.

Pianos and Organs.

Proehl, H., 420 Main street.

Plumbing and Steam Fitting.

Smallen & Schoenleben, 412 Wisconsin street.

Restaurant.

Goetz, Mrs. A., cafe, 508 Monument Square.

Safety Deposit Vaults.

Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Singer Sewing Machines.

Husting, Max R., city and county Mgr., 327 Main St.

Savings Banks.

Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Teas, Coffees, Spices and Extracts.

Grand Union Tea Co., 408 Main street.

Wall Paper, Paints and Oils.

Tate, W. R., 435 Main street.
Lamphier & Co., 412 Main street.

Try an "Ad" in The Journal.

WITH THE SLUGGERS.

Sports Still Hope to See the Big Figut Pulled Off.

Julian Makes a Public Statement Regarding Fitzsimmon's Intentions.

It is Now Certain That Should the Courts Favor the Fighters a Special Session Will be Called by Gov. Clarke.

Hot Springs, Ark. 22.—The fight situation here has assumed a somewhat brighter phase and it may yet develop that Corbett and Fitzsimmons will meet. Stuart and Vendig now state that in view of Fitzsimmons' arbitrary stand the contest between the club and the fighters in so far as it relates to Fitzsimmons is abrogated. The club stands now ready to offer a new contract which comprehends a modification of the purse offered, say $25,000 at the most and the fixing of the date of the battle two or possibly three weeks later than the original date. Vendig and Stuart are a unit on this point. Vendig this morning got a telegram from J. J. Quinn, Maher's backer, offering to bet $5,000 on Maher if the match between Corbett and Maher can be made. Julian is still here and has till noon to make another application for a purse.

Julian Makes a Statement.

Martin Julian, manager for Fitzsimmons, has made a statement to the public of which the following is the most important part: "Fitzsimmons today stands ready to carry out to the letter, every word contained in the articles to which he signed his name. He wants to fight Corbett; he wants to fight for the purse offered by the Florida Athletic club, and the stake of $10,000 a side. If the Florida Athletic club is unwilling or unable to carry out its compact in so far as the purse is concerned then Robert Fitzsimmons will on October 31 take James J. Corbett to any part of the globe within reach of both men and there and then fight him to a finish for the $10,000 side stake, each man to select six men and those only to be present. I do not care to mince matters. I simply want to state and state it strong that if James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons do not meet and fight on Oct 31, it will be by reason of no fault of Fitzsimmons."

A Special Session Likely.

Little Rock, Oct. 22.—It is now certain that should the supreme court decide in favor of the fighters that Gov. Clarke will call a special session of the legislature regardless of his previous assertions. It is known positively that the governor has a batch of telegrams already written out to the legislators notifying them of a special session, ready to put on the wires at a moment's notice. These telegrams were prepared last night to be held in readiness for an adverse decision by the supreme court.

Corbett's Trial.

Little Rock, Oct. 22.—The supreme court was filled with lawyers and prominent citizens this morning when the hearing of the Corbett case was called. Arguments were made by Attorney General Kinsworthy, County Attorney Murphy and Judge Hemingway on the state and by W. H. Martin for the Florida club. The constitutionality of the law of 1891 making prize fighting a felony, was gone over, the question whether a prize fight is an assault and the sentimental side of the case were argued. Judge Hemingway asked that Corbett be held in arrest until the matter be decided. Court adjourned till tomorrow.

No Indictments Returned.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 22.—Travis county grand jury made their findings public today. They found no indictment against Corbett or Fitzsimmons.

El Paso, Tex., Oct 22.—A telegram was received here last night from Fitzsimmons' people at Corpus Christi stating that Corbett will be invited to meet Fitzsimmons for a finish fight at El Paso. Fitzsimmons refused to enter into a pillow throwing contest at Hot Springs because he had assurance that a fight to a finish could be brought off at El Paso.

JACK DEMPSEY DYING.

Dempsey is Thinking of More Serious Things Than Prize Fighting.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 22.—Jack Dempsey is dying. Within the past few days he has been rapidly sinking and it is announced that his hours are numbered. He has tried a change to country air, but with little apparent benefit. His physicians allow few of the pugilist's friends to see him. Dempsey realizes his condition and says it is due to the blow he received at the hands of Fitzsimmons four years ago, but his friends say it is consumption. Since his return to his home here, some months ago, Dempsey has absolutely refused to talk to reporters about prize fighting.

KANSAS BANK FAILURE.

First National Bank of Wellington Closed by a Vote of Directors.

Wellington, Kas., Oct. 22.—The First National bank of this city closed its doors today by order of the directors. The bank has been doing business since 1883 with a capital stock of $50,000. A gradual shrinkage of business is responsible for the suspension. The deposits amount to about $31,000.

PRESIDENT SPEEDING SOUTH.

Spartansburg, S. C., Oct. 22.—The President's train reached here at 11:45. A crowd of 6,000 people, including students of Converse and Wofford college, were at the depot to greet the presidential party.

Mrs. William Murdon, 197 Third St., Albany, N. Y., gives it the meed of praise, as follows: "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and find it has no equal. No family should be without it."

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Miss Willard Again Elected President—Other Officers Elected.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 22—Miss Frances Willard was again elected president of the W. C. T. U. at the annual election today with practically no opposition, although complimentary votes were cast for several other prominent workers. Other officers were elected as follows: Vice president at large, Mrs L. M. N. Stevens; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Katharine Lente Stevenson of Massachusetts; recording secretary, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman of Kansas City; assistant recording secretary Mrs. Frances J. Beachamp of Kentucky. The day's proceedings were opened with devotional exercises conducted by Miss Elizabeth Greenwood. The venerable Mother Thompson, the original temperance crusader, offered a prayer. The report of the committee on credentials showed that 46 states were represented and 425 persons were present and entitled to vote. The vote for president resulted as follows: Miss Willard, 361; Mrs. Louise Rounds, Illinois, 9; Mrs. Forbes, Mrs Buell, Miss Ackerman and Mrs. Hoffman, one each. At the conclusion of the balloting, the vice president, Mrs. Stevens, took the chair and the recording secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Miss Willard. The latter made a brief and feeling address, thanking the convention for the honor and referring to the long and pleasant period of association between herself and the members of the W. C. T. U.

GOSSIP FOR THE SAILORS.

Doings About the River and General Marine Men.

This morning the tug Edward Gillen cleared for Kenosha having in tow a pile driver. Edward Gillen has a contract at that place for putting in the foundation of a new building for Allen & Son.

The schooner J. B. Newland arrived in port this morning with a cargo of lumber for the West Shore Lumber company.

The tug Wau Bun, bound for Hay river, with a dredge and scows in tow, has had a pretty hard time of it. Rough weather has been encountered most all the way. One of the scows waterlogged and was left at anchor with other scows, and the tug put into Mackinac with the dredge. Yesterday the tug went out and found the scows, and now has the whole tow intact and will reach her destination in a short time.

REFUSED THE MONEY.

French Budget Committee Rejects Appropriations for the Navy.

Paris, Oct. 22.—The budget committee today rejected all the credits asked by Admiral Besnard, the minister of marine, on Oct. 16 to carry out the naval programme for 1894, 1895 and 1896 and which involved an annual expenditure of fifteen millions, exclusive of torpedoes, an increase of two millions annually. The programme represents a total outlay of two hundred millions the next twelve years.

TO PROTECT MISSIONARIES.

The Marblehead in the Gulf of Alexandretta to Look After Americans.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The Marblehead has arrived at Mersino, in the Gulf of Alexandretta, under orders from the navy department, to look after the welfare of American missionaries. The Petrel, which was sent to Chemulpo to reinforce the Yorktown in protecting American interests there during the exciting times following the assassination of the queen, has returned to Cheefoo.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Andy Jack a young mountain outlaw was shot in the head and mortally wounded by James Hale, another outlaw the result of a drunken brawl in Knott Co., Kentucky.

Ruggiero Bonghi, the Italian statesman, philosopher and author, is dead.

Fourteen business blocks at Alta, Ia., were destroyed by fire today. Loss $70,000; partially covered by insurance.

Edmund Tattersall, head of the well known London horse exchange firm, is dangerously ill.

Secretary Olney has gone to Boston for a short stay.

MATRIMONIAL.

Johnson-Stage.

A pretty and quiet home wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stage, No. 506 Sixteenth street at 12:30 today, the only daughter Miss Jessie Stage being united in marriage to Mr. J. Frederick Johnson, Rev. Dr. Eaton of the First M. E. church officiating. Only immediate friends and relatives were present. After half an hour spent in congratulation all repaired to the dining room where an elegant wedding dinner was served. The bride was attired in a becoming gown of blue silk with point lace trimmings, the groom wearing the conventional black. Mr and Mrs. Johnson departed on a brief wedding tour and will be at home to their friends after Oct. 29th at No. 506 Sixteenth street.

The bride is a most estimable young lady and is well known in society circles. The groom is a well known young man and to them is extended the best wishes of friends for much joy in their wedded life. The presents were numerous and costly. Among those present from abroad were Mrs. Morral, Mourice, Ill.; Mrs. Stillman, Chicago; Miss L Davidson, Chicago; Mr. Drowley, California.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

COUNTY NEWS.

SYLVANIA.

Sylvania, Oct. 21, 1895.

Mrs. R. Roberts of Franksville, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Yates.

Mrs. Joseph Longmore returned home last week from Union Grove, where she has been taking care of her mother for the past two weeks.

Miss Brennie Beach of Ives Grove, visited her aunt, Mrs. F. DeCoudress, last Saturday.

Mrs. R. Nobles spent Tuesday in Racine.

Mrs. Joseph Dowse of Racine, called on relatives in this place last Wednesday.

Frank Birchell is working at Genoa Junction at present.

Mr. Born and family moved in their new home last Saturday.

YORKVILLE.

Yorkville, Oct. 21.

The gathering in time of the year is surely at hand with us as the recent cruel thrust of old Boreas' icy hand made the grangers hustle around whether or not and pull the last cabbage which on account of its spongy head had been left a little longer in hopes that with age it would harden up. Where to lay the blame for this cabbage negligence in not tending strictly to business and presenting its master with a sound head at the close of the golden days of autumn we leave for our reader to explain. We would suggest, though, that perhaps it spent its time discussing the financial difficulty of the nation with its neighbor or realizing that it wouldn't be worth more than a cent in the market, concluded that it was a waste of the farmer's soil to thus monopolize it growing sauer kraut.

Rev. Neff, our new minister, moved into the parsonage last week with his wife and two little ones and preached to a full house last Sunday and was well liked by the congregation. But, alas! we notice that these reverend gentlemen always hail from a so-to speak worldly Eden of a charge in location and salary and consider being sent here a mild sort of exile. But of course like Jonah in the whale's belly it has got to be put up with.

The social given at Mrs. Lory's last Friday was well attended and an enjoyable time had by all.

Miss Mamie Tucker of Nebraska, is here to live among us. She will make her home with her aunt, Mrs. John Hay of Raymond.

Mrs. A. M. Wilson and others took in the celebration at Milwaukee last week.

A general move around has been the order the past week, John T. Hay having rented a house near North Cape, moved out of the old homestead and E. Christiansen, the blacksmith, moved in. Louis Henningfield moved onto the Boss farm recently rented by him and our new neighbor, Mrs. Gabrilsen, who bought Mrs. Mary Phillips' farm, moved in.

W. J. Moyle made an overland trip to Milwaukee last Saturday with a load of farm produce and housewife goodies for the deaconess' home.

Jack Futchen is busy marketing 800 bushels of potatoes at Milwaukee.

IVES GROVE.

Ives Grove, Oct. 21.

After being obliged to read articles written with a rusty pen for some time it may be a pleasure to some to know these items were written with a bright new pen. We regret however, to say the old pen is worn out as it was more accustomed to the work and succeeded better than this one.

This place like a great many others has been blessed with auctions this fall. That of J. Z. Collier, being the last. We regret very much the departure of Mr. Collier and family, as he was an ever ready helper wherever duty called; a genial neighbor, an honest worker in the church, and we can only say what is our loss, will be gain to the people of Union Grove where he is going to reside. He will carry with him the best wishes of hosts of friends.

We are to be favored with a lecture by J. E. Burke, Sunday evening. Subject, "Good Citizenship": come and find out how to be a good citizen.

J. G. Green is still quite sick. Dr. A. L. Buchan is attending him.

Miss Susie Treadwell began her school in this place last Monday.

The grangers are wearing long faces these days on account of low prices for garden truck and hickory nuts.

SOMERS.

Somers, Oct. 23.

Mrs. Dr. Wheeler of Racine, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Corbett on Sunday last.

Frank Rhodes is reported on the sick list this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burgers of Racine, took a drive through our town on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Corbett and son Everett, will leave on Saturday next for the Island of Guernsey, where they expect to remain until March.

Corn husking is almost at a stand still on account of the stalks being overy brittle and dry.

The cold snap has brought the wild geese from the north in search of a warmer climate.

Mrs Longwell, who has been very sick is a little better at this writing.

Cabbage was a paying crop last year, consequently acres and acres were planted to it this year with the expectation that it would again be a paying crop. Many fields however, are in a very poor condition, the cabbage having rotted and acres of it will never be touched. The balance is, nevertheless, very cheap and the large profits will not be realized.

Married at the Presbyterian Manse, on the 19th of October, Mr. Jens Larsen and Miss Oliva Nordal, both of Racine. The Rev. George J. Rea was the officiating clergyman.

A nut social will be given by the young men of the Presbyterian church on Halloween, Oct. 31, at the home of Geo. F. Lees to which all are invited to come and enjoy themselves.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Oct. 20.

The wild geese are going south; look out for cold fingers and toes, ye who have corn to husk and 'tatoes to dig.

Mr. Edson Hay has given up his position in Kenosha and returned home to husk corn.

Mrs. M. B. Webber returned to her home in Winona, Minn. on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. West attended the semi-centenial celebration of Milwaukee and report a fine time and a big crowd.

Mr. and Mrs. Washington Webber of De Kalb, Ill., have spent the past week visiting with Raymond friends.

The many friends of J. Frederickson will be sorry to learn that he broke his ankle last week.

Mrs. F. Easton is growing a little stronger, we are glad to report.

Mrs. Jenson is very low.

The ladies of the Congregational society met at the church last week and made a decided improvement on the looks of the interior.

Mr. F. Monty has rented Mrs. Marble's farm for the coming year.

Mr. A. Lower has a horse laid up for the season that fell on the pavement in Milwaukee.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Oct. 22.

Remember the lecture on Thursday, Oct. 24, by Prof. Geo. L. Collie of Beloit college, at this place.

The Ladies' Aid society will meet at the town hall on Thursday afternoon.

Wm. Rowe of Geneva, spent the past week here in the interest of Johnson & Company of that place.

Willie Stetson of Honey Creek, has been through the town taking orders for apples which he has bought by car load of Michigan parties, and selling for $2.50 per barrel.

H. Frost takes the cake for turnips this season, having raised a large crop, some weighing five pounds.

The many friends of Mrs. Watson Earl will be pleased to hear that she is improving in health.

Mrs. Gracie of Terra Cotta, Ills., was a guest of the Rowe family part of the past week.

Attorney Gittings of Burlington, spent Sunday in Rochester.

A number from here will attend the Sunday school convention at Union Grove on Thursday and Friday.

HUSHER.

Husher, Oct. 22.

Otto Erbe, who was so seriously hurt at the new bridge on the Howell road last Thursday by the derrick falling and fracturing his skull in several places, is still alive, and the doctors have hopes now of his recovery.

We had several heavy frosts last week.

The terrific winds of late have done considerable damage to corn fodder.

Mr. and Mrs. Sears have moved to their new home near Horlicksville.

We have a good attendance at our school and the scholars are doing good work, with Miss Evans as instructor.

CAN'T PAY THE DEBT.

C. P. Huntington Says the Central Pacific Cannot Pay Its Debt.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—C. P. Huntington says that the Central Pacific would not be able to pay its government debt on the maturity of the latter. Therefore if congress would not agree to a settlement of the debt on a basis compatible with the financial ability of the Central Pacific to meet the obligation, he had no objection to the United States government taking possession of the property. He does not seem at all perturbed at the character of the Washington dispatches of the past two days.

He said: "I have always said that the Central Pacific will not be able to pay its government debt at maturity. It simply cannot do it. I and my associates are willing to pay the last dollar of the debt if we are given time. We want a reduced rate of interest and an extension of the time that shall give us a breathing spell during which we can pay the debt in installment. I will not agree to do something which is impossible. I will not start out to do something I already know in advance I cannot do. It would not be just to myself, my associates or the government. "We can and will pay the debt if given time. If this request is refused then I have no objection to the government taking the road off our hands. Possibly some people could be found to whom the government could sell it at its figures. That would be their business and not mine. If the government is determined to be an implacable creditor and take the road with its first mortgage debt I will not make any opposition. "Bonds to run 100 years at 2 per cent. would be a safe, easy and fair means of letting us settle dollar for dollar with the government."

THE QUARANTINE RAISED.

125,000 Head of Cattle Brought Over the Mexican Border.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 22.—At 12 o'clock last night the government quarantine against Mexican cattle was raised, and from 50 cattlemen now in the city, from Denver, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Ft. Worth and Pueblo it is learned that 85,000 head of cattle have already been brought in Mexico for shipment to this country and 40,000 of them are on the border ready to come in this morning.

If you desire a luxurious growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

THE MONITOR MONADNOCK.

Steam Will be Raised This Week at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—Steam will be raised in the Monitor Monadnock Wednesday or Thursday when the vessel will be given a dock trial at Mare Island to test her machinery. The warship will be entirely completed and ready to put into commission in a month. All that is lacking now are some minor parts of the gun mounts which are on the way from the east. The Monadnock has been building for 20 years or more, her keel having been laid in 1874. The old Monadnock had done good work during the rebellion and in 1866 she was sent to Valparaiso during the Spanish troubles in Chili.

Secretary Robeson looking to the rehabilitation of the new navy and finding that it was impossible to get appropriations for new ships conceived the idea of having the Monadnock and other old vessels rebuilt. The expense attached to this came out of the fund for repairs. The Monadnock was put up in frame at Williamsburg, N. Y., and then taken apart and the plates shipped to Mare island in a sailing vessel around the Horn. For years the plates lay exposed to the weather. The appropriations for "repairs" were very small and the work was delayed. Several times the plans had to be altered to conform with modern requirements, but now it is declared that the Monadnock is one of the finest and most efficient warships afloat. She is a double-turreted monitor. The old Monadnock was dismantled here and her timbers cut up into relics of former glory.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Charles Brotherton, of Ashtabula, Ohio, is in the city visiting his parents and friends.

School Commissioner John Sieb was able to be out today.

Edward Davis, injured in the collision on Washington avenue, is getting along nicely, but feels a little sore today.

Attorney Thomas M. Kearney continues to improve and it is believed that he will be out in a few days.

Al Wood left yesterday on a business trip through Iowa and Nebraska, in the interests of the Winship Manufacturing company.

Nels Christenson departed today for Manistee, Mich., and other east shore points for a short visit.

CITY BREVITIES.

There will be a dime social given by the ladies of the First Baptist church this evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lucas Lathrop, 1615 College avenue to which all friends are cordially invited.

The Beffel Undertaking company have leased the building 226 Main street, which is being fitted up with all modern improvements. William J. Beffel is in charge.

Superintendent of schools Seelye has resumed his position after a few week's vacation. Prof. Seelye was in attendance at the Y. M. C. A. state convention at Wausau.

Complaint is made of boys repeatedly breaking the glass globe in the street light at the intersection of Maple street and Mound avenue. They are warned to desist or arrests will follow.

The Welsh Presbyterian church is being wired and will be illuminated by electric light.

The delegates' social held at the Young Women's Christian association last Saturday evening was an enthusiastic one in a social way, as well as being very helpful to those who were not privileged to attend the convention, for the reports were bright and to the point, showing a large work among young women throughout the state, especially in educating our college girls concerning our association methods that they may be of practical aid in their home towns in helping advance higher educational and spiritual life among young women. The one point emphasized was loyalty on the part of every member to our association. We have a membership in Racine of over 400 with well planned classes and socials and gospel meetings. Every effort is being made that every girl in town shall at least know of the opportunities and a kindly helping hand is extended to her.

The Young Women's Christian association is alive in all its departments. New members are continually coming into the classes and to take advantage of all the benefits afforded. The English and current event classes met last night with a good attendance, also the piano class. This evening a reception will be given to all the committee members at the rooms. A musical programme will be rendered and dainty refreshments served. One of the happiest features about the association socials is that strangers are so cordially welcomed and made acquainted and made to feel at home at once. The rooms are open every day and evening and all kinds of assistance are gladly given by the secretary and her associates in the work.

THE CHIEFTAIN SKIPS.

Hong Kong, Oct. 22.—The black flag chieftain, who has been holding Tai Wan Fu, the Chinese capital of the island of Formosa against the Japanese, has fled and it is expected that his followers will now lay down their arms. The Japanese will probably occupy Auping today.

A. K. Ward the absconding manager of the Memphis Barrel and Heading Co., has been indicted for forgery. Ward is now thought to be in Honduras.

In many cases, the first work of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is to expel the effects of the other medicines that have been tried in vain. It would be a saving of time and money if experimenters took Ayer's Sarsaparilla at first instead of at last.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Waste of time is the most extravagant and costly of all experiences.—Theophrastus.

She—"Did you hear about—" He (interrupting)—"Is it a secret?" She—"Yes." He—"Then I heard it!"—Town Topics.

"And so you have started in to establish a magazine?" "Yes," replied Mr. Bullions. "Do you write for it?" "You bet I do. I write about seventeen pages a week for it—in my check book."—Washington Star.

Miss Willard's belief that bicycles have a tendency to decrease the drink habit is well founded. By the time the average young man pays for repairs on his wheel he hasn't much left to blow in at saloons.—Kansas City Journal.

Perverse—"I see your husband is trying to read without glasses?" "Yes, he will persist in making a spectacle of himself".—Detroit Free Press.

Little Boy—"Tommy Wing's mother is awful good and kind to him." "Mamma—"What has she done that is so thoughtful?" Little Boy —"Let him have measles just the day school began."—Boston Post.

The family physician, Mrs. Helen R. Shalters, 420 Walnut St., Reading, Pa., states: "We always use Salvation Oil for what it is recommended in place of a physician. It never fails.

We know whereof we affirm when we state that Ayer's Pills, taken promptly, at the first symptoms of colds and fevers, arrest further progress of these disorders, and speedily restore the stomach, liver and bowels, to their normal and regular action.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Grain, Flour and Feed.
(Corrected by David Lawton.)
Racine, Oct. 23, 1895.

Flour—		
Minn. Patent		$3.70
" Best Spring		3.40
" Rye		3.00
Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$	59
Wheat No. 2		58
Wheat No. 3		56
Oats	18@	20
Corn	30@	32
Barley	30@	38
Rye		40
Feed—		
Fine Middlings, per ton		$17.00
Bran, per ton		12.00
Corn meal		18.00
Oats and corn ground		17.00
Produce—		
Butter	$ 15@	19
Eggs		16
Cheese		8½
Hay	9 00@10 00	
Vegetables—		
Apples	$ 30@	50
Potatoes	15@	20
Beans	1 20@1	30
Meats—		
Beef on foot	$2 50@$3	60
Hogs on foot	3 60@ 3	70
Lard		10
Calves	4 00@ 5	00
Sheep	3 00@ 5	00
Lambs	2 00@ 3	00
Poultry—		
Turkeys	$	9
Chickens		7
Seeds—		
Flax	$ 92@	94
Clover	$ 6 50@7	50
Timothy	3 50@3	70
Wool—		
Wool	14@	16
Hides—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		3½c
Green, No. 2, " "		2½c
Cured, No. 1, " "		4c
Cured, No. 2, " "		3c
Calfskin—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		7c
Green, No. 2, " "		5c
Kips—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		5c
Green, No. 2, " "		4c
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 85c.		
Fresh Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per pk	$ 20@	25
Dry Onions, per pk	20@	30
Green Onions	25 doz	
New Cabbage, each	5@	8
Carrots	4 bunch	
Beets	4 bunch	
Radish, per doz	3@	4
Wax beans per lb	5@	7
String Beans per lb	8@	10
Cucumbers per pk	35@	50
Tomatoes, per lb	4@	5
Bananas, per doz	12@	20
Oranges, per doz	35@	40
Lemons, per doz	25@	30

Milwaukee Markets.
Milwaukee, Oct. 23, 1895.

Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$	60¼
No. 2		58
No. 3		58
Oats		20
Corn		30
Barley		40½
Rye		40
Meats—		
Live hogs	3 50@ 3	75
Live beef	2 70@ 3	50
Vegetables—		
Beans	1 20@ 1	30
Potatoes	15@	20
Seeds—		
Timothy		3 75
Clover	6 40@ 7	75
Produce—		
Butter	15@	18
Eggs	15@	16
Cheese	8@	8½
Tallow—		
No. 1		5
No. 2		4½

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Is Quickly Absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

IT WILL CURE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

MEN TO TAKE ORDERS IN EVERY TOWN and city; no delivering; good wages; pay weekly; no capital. Steady work. sep20d&w4w GLEN BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FARM AT A BARGAIN 110 ACRES choice land, also good buildings on same, a large stock of cattle, horses and machinery. Located 5½ miles southwest of Racine, on the west Kenosha road, known as the Andrew Thom place. mch9tfsat&wkly

[First publication Oct. 8, 1895.]

COUNTY COURT, RACINE COUNTY—IN PROBATE. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Rasmussen, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Rasmus Rasmussen, representing among other things, that Jacob Rasmussen, late of the town of Raymond, in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin, deceased died intestate on or about the 11th day of March, A. D. 1891, leaving real and personal property situated in said county; that said petitioner is a son of said deceased; and praying that Thomas Adland be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, That said petition be heard before this Court on

Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1895,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the Judge of said County Court, in the City of Racine in said County.

And it is further ordered. That notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Racine Weekly Journal," a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County of Racine.

Dated October 7th, 1895.

By the Court,

E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

14

Words Fail

To express the gratitude of many who despaired of help, but have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, as in this case:

"I cannot tell the great value Hood's Sarsaparilla has been to me. For two years I have been in poor health, taking medicine all the time with little benefit. In the winter I had a severe attack of rheumatism and thought I should never get rid of it. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Since taking five bottles I am like a new person. It is worth its weight in gold. It will convince the most skeptical of its merits." MRS. LIZZIE SHAFFER, Riverton, Illinois. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1; six for $5

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c.

PINEOLA COUGH BALSAM

is excellent for all throat inflammations and for asthma. Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use, as it QUICKLY abates the cough, renders expectoration easy, assisting nature in restoring wasted tissues. There is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c. per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25c. at druggists. In quantities of $2.50 will deliver on receipt of amount.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

TAX NOTICE.

Concerning Lands Sold for Taxes for the Year 1893.

The following described lands and city and village lots in the county of Racine, and state of Wisconsin, were sold by the treasurer of said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D., 1893, for the delinquent taxes for the year 1892.

The amount set opposite to each track of land and city and village lot is the amount of tax, interest and charges due thereupon, computed up to the last day of redemption, including the redemption fee.

The same will be subject to deed and will be conveyed by tax deed to the purchaser or holder of the county treasurer certificate of sale as provided by law.

Given under my hands and seal of the county board of supervisors of said county of Racine this 20th day of July, A. D., 1895.

JOHN DIXON,
County Clerk, Racine County, Wis

To whom assessed; description; amount of taxes; interest and charges:

Town of Waterford.	
P. Lund, w½ nw¼ sec. 14, town 4, range 19; 80 acres	$2 86
Town of Norway.	
Peter Cleminson, nw¼ nw¼ sec. 14, town 4, range 20; 40 acres	$2 43
W. B. Drought, ne¼ nw¼ sec. 14, town 4, range 20; 40 acres	2 01
C. Simons, w½ ne¼ sec. 15, town 4, range 20; 80 acres	4 28
C. Simonds, se¼ nw¼ sec. 15, town 4, range 20; 40 acres	2 60
Town of Yorkville.	
John Rennil, part s part se¼ sec. 12, town 3, range 21; 50 acres	$27 47
James Hennesy, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, in block 5, village of Union Grove, sec. 30, town 3, range 21	4 45
Town of Burlington.	
Fred Flescher, block 2, lots 6, 7, 8, sec. 5, town 2, range 19	$67 19
Maggie Grant, 19 acres as recorded in vol 34, pages 473 and 474, sec. 23, town 3, range 19; 19 acres	59 40
Cennedy & Cushion, ice house on w½ sw¼ n of mill pond, sec. 29, town 3, range 19.	7 14
Unknown, lots 1 and 2, block 34, sec. 32, town 3, range 19	2 12
Town of Raymond.	
Patrick Long, 1 a s w cor n w ¼ sec 6, town 4, range 21, 1 acre	$1 62
William Nelson, n 1-25 of e ½ n e ¼ sec 8, town 4, range 21, 80 acres	36 83
Town of Caledonia.	
W. C. Lamberton, e½ a near n w corner e 42 of s ¼ s e ¼ sd westerly by Mill road n by Slanders e 8 s by Slanders section 1, town 4, range 22, ½acre	$1 67
Peter Fazen, 2¼ a in n w cor of s 22½ a s e ¼ n e ¼ sec 32, town 4, range 23, 2 ½ acres	6 25
Town of Mt. Pleasant.	
F. N. Burdick, in n e ¼ n ½ c 10 a of s 18 a n e ¼ sw 1¼ a to Frebel and others sec 4, town 3, range 23, 8¾ acres	$18 41
Second Ward City of Racine.	
Chas W. Kause, bl 18, Holbourn sub, n 60 of s 100 ft of e ½ special assessment, lake shore protection	$ 8 44
J J Elmendorf, lot 17, blk 1, south Racine lot 18, blk 1	2 23
Mrs. R. Campbell, lot 7 blk 30, s ½, ss; lot 10, blk 30, n ½ ss, special for sewer	56 34
Unknown, lot 3, blk 47, ss	1 98
Unknown, lot 4, blk 47, ss	1 98
Henry Parry, bl 18 s 60 of n 520 ft of e ½ Holborn sub	5 34
F. Olersen, blk 21 s 40 of n 240 ft of w ½ of Holborn sub	4 56
Third Ward, City of Racine.	
Alix Jones, lot 3, block 7, except n22¼ ft, Harbor addition	$37 98
James Rohan, e½ block 64, s 60 of n 240 ft of w½ school section	114 36
G. W. Mason, w½ block 64, w½ of n 180 ft, school section	164 25
Hans Hansen, e½ block 65, s 80 of n 120 ft of e½, school section; special for sewer	98 43
Baptist Mission, w½ block 65, s 40 of n 200 ft of e½, school section	33 26
Fourth Ward City of Racine.	
Gustave Reesel, lots 1 and 2, block 17, e 50 ft, Miller's subdivision	$24 03
James Rooney, lot 7, block 45, O. P.	59 11
E. Grober, block 2 beginning on south line of block at w line of Lasell street, run n 66 ft, then w 155½ ft; then s 66 ft, then e to beginning, Salloway's subdivision, special for grading	15 68
Fifth Ward, City of Racine.	
E. Crook, lots 1 and 3, block 21, Sage's addition	395 38
Gus Peterson, in e½ ne¼ sec. 5, town 3, range 23, bounded w by Freeman's, e by Forest street, s by Madison, and w by Blake	14 30
John T. Fish, lot 5, block 1, Prospect addition	4 6
Gotlieb Michael, lot 10, block 4, Rose's subdivision	2 95
W. H. Millman, in w w½ se¼ sec. 8, town town 3, range 23, bounded n by Topling, s by Spring street and river, e by Spring street and w by city limits; 3¼ acres	7 81
Sixth Ward City of Racine.	
R. P. Jones, lot 8, n ½ blk 50 n 1-10 s ½; lots 9, 10 n ½ blk 50 n 20 ft. Bushes sub	$23 77
John Tostevin, w ½ bl 55 beginning at southwest corner of bl run n 30 degrees and 10 e 46¼ ft which is the place of beginning then south 74 degrees e 111 ft then north 31 degrees e 4 3-10 ft then westerly to a point to place of beginning bd n by Evans and s by Gunter school sect	1 64
Dennis Cawley, lot 15, blk 60 Carrys sub	12 66
R. R. Davis, blk 63 all that part of bl lying w of N W R Rd Davis sub	39 56
Dorotha Cesmer, lot 35 bl 66 Herrick's sub.	5 21
John Meredith, in n e ¼ sec 17-3-23 bd n by J. G. Meachelo Jr e by Lockwood ave s by 11th st and w by Becher 100 ft e and w and 40 ft n and s	17 09
Seventh Ward City of Racine.	
Catherine E Story, lot 13 bl 3 n ½ English add; lot 14 bl 3 n ½ English add; lot 15 bl 3 n ½ English add	$ 8 96
C. Reich, lot 9, block 2, North Racine	78 32
W. H. Miller, bl 7 n 2 acres ex s 50 ex n 50 of s 100 of n 115 ft North Racine	18 52
Unknown, in s e ¼ sec 4-3-23 bd n by Madorey's E st e by Lake Michigan s by Heaths and Dickson w by Mich st 84 ft n and s special for sewer	79 97
C. Madory, N 1-17 in s e ¼ sec 4-3-23 bd n by George Miller e by Lake Michigan s by Madory's e and w by Michigan st about 143 ft N and s	2 95
John Malone, in sw¼ sec. 4, town 3, range 23; bounded n by English street, e by Willing, s by Coonley and w by Mrs. Collins, 60 ft e and w	4 35
Frank Phourk, in sw¼ sec. 4, town 3, range 23, bounded n and w by C. Hogan est., s by Stransky, e by Erie street, 100 ft n and s and 160 ft e and w	4 55

The Racine Journal.

PART TWO.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1895.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 43.

WAR MAY RESULT.

The Venezuelan Trouble Grows More Serious.

Great Britain Believed to be Enlisting Support in Europe.

Diplomats Think That European Powers Deem it Time to Settle the Monroe Doctrine For All Time to Come.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Even after the practical confirmation from British sources of the statement that the state department had addressed a strong letter upon the Venezuelan boundary dispute to Ambassador Bayard for delivery to the British foreign office, the officials at the state department refused to make any admission touching the subject. The guarded and evidently inspired comment of the leading British newspaper upon this letter has attracted serious attention among the diplomatic body here, and they see in it a good deal of significance and possibly a threat of grave complications to follow.

The statement that is held to be of particular significance is that the British government regards the views set forth in Secretary Olney's letter as so important that a long time must be taken for its consideration. As there is nothing new to Great Britain especially in an enunciation in a mild form of the Monroe doctrine, it is assumed here that the only purpose of delaying a response, which the terms of the letter indicated, would be gratefully received if sent promptly, is to afford to the British government an opportunity to consult some of the great European powers upon this subject. Most of these powers are concerned in the fortunes of American states, some directly as France and Spain through their colonial possessions, and others through heavy investments of their citizens in securities and concessions.

The doctrine laid down by Secretary Olney if carried to its logical conclusion, probably would stop any interference by force on the part of an European power in the affairs of an American republic, and also, as in the case of Venezuela, which may find a parallell in the case of the boundary dispute between France and Brazil, prevent any of these European nations from extending their colonial possessions in this hemisphere. Therefore it is believed by some diplomats here to be within the range of possibility that Great Britain may have in contemplation a union with some of the other European powers in a joint refusal to accept the doctrine laid down by Monroe.

ABOUT SPRINKLING STREETS.

Opinions Differ as to How a Street Should be Sprinkled.

Sprinkling streets is more of an art than one would think. The driver of a sprinkling cart who can please everybody has gained an enviable position. Unluckily there are few of those and there is generally a constant kick from somebody about how a street sprinkler does his work. The merchant and business man wants the dust settled; the shoe dealer wants a thick coating of mud and the bicyclist wants very little water at all sprinkled upon the public streets. How can a street sprinkler do his work to please everybody when such conditions exist? The following communication from a bicyclist speaks for itself:

Editor Daily Journal:

"Did watering carts always leave such morasses in their wake? Or is it only now, when the bogs are fatal to good riding, clean clothes, and free machinery that they have begun to seem such pests? In some places they leave mud six inches deep, and water and rewater to a ridiculously unnecessary depth. One hears constantly the waste of water by private individuals inveighed against; but what of the example set in foolishly flooding its thoroughfares? Six times in as many miles did a rider dismount one afternoon, and dig out huge chunks of mud from his chain and sprocket wheel, and ladies' guards got choked at once and grate on the tire, which, of course, injures the latter. Our blessings are manifold; but when we ask for a sprinkling, to lay dust, we don't want a three days' heavy rain all at once."

WHERE IS THE SHIP?

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—It is just 100 days since the British ship Lord Spencer left this port for Queenstown and not a word has been heard from her. That the English underwriters have fears for her safety is evidenced by the fact that reinsurance has gone steadily up from 10 per cent. to 70 per cent. Much concern is also expressed at this port for the safety of the British bark Achilles, bound from the west coast of South America for Hamburg. She has not been heard from since July 1.

MURDERED BY WHITE CAPS.

Folsom, N. M., Oct. 17.—Dan E. Young, an old citizen and prominent politician of this county, was murdered last night in Oak Canon, eight miles from here. He had been shot from behind and was badly bruised on the head. It is thought the white caps, some of whom he had exposed, are connected with the murder.

JURORS DRAWN.

To Serve at the November Term of Circuit Court.

Petit jurors to serve at the November term of circuit court were drawn at the office of Clerk of the Court Otto Abrens this morning and are as follows:

City of Racine:

First Ward—Bernhard Elmlinger, O. B. Schultz, William R. Tate.

Second Ward—Volney Bassinger, A. L. Kellogg, Levi Yance, James Fielding.

Third Ward—Austin P. Hall, William L. Williams.

Fourth Ward—Leonard Kumpf, Joseph Morawetz, Joseph Claudek.

Fifth Ward—V. L. Reed, R. W. Bergstrom, E. Wuerztberger.

Seventh Ward—Peter Halverson.

County towns:

Burlington—F. C. Klien, Henry Luke, Fred Uhon.

Caledonia—R. T. Gibbs, C. W. Lamberton, J. Bilhorn, I. L. S. Bailey, Henry Fisher.

Mt. Pleasant—Griffith Richards, W. Henecke, Wm. Rushton.

Waterford—J. K. Fisher, J. H. Kelley R. R. Clark.

Raymond—Andrew Davidson.

Rochester — Gilman Coombs, Henry Noble

Norway—C. L. Jacobson.

Yorkville—William Martin, Thomas Shepherd.

All wards in the city except the Seventh got a juror and all towns except Dover.

Should any vacancies occur or it be necessary to draw a special venire, the names must come from the list furnished by the county board, 140 in all.

REFUSE TO PAY.

State Board Refuse to Pay For the Care of Patients at Racine Asylum.

The trustees of the Racine county asylum have received word from the secretary of the state board of charities and reform that they have refused to allow Racine county any compensation for taking care of the following named persons: John Ladrath, John Telfer, Mary Albrecht, Edora L. Lang, Hattie Villet. The care embraces 52 weeks' time and the amount due and refused is $434.74. They also refuse to pay for the care of Peter McGinty of Kenosha, the amount being $162.24. The board refuses on the ground that these persons are idiots and imbeciles. This is a new feature of the state board, as they have always paid for these patients. It is understood that 23 other counties in the state have been treated likewise. They will probably all join suit to compel the state to allow amounts due for their patients. District Attorney Nelson has addressed letters to district attorneys of other counties for the purpose of ascertaining what action will be taken in the matter.

BEGINNING TO ARRIVE.

Tramps Seek Shelter at Their Old Headquarters.

A cold winter is rapidly approaching and with it comes the army of tramps. Already those fellows are making trouble. Last night one appeared on the south side of the river and amused himself by begging and frightening residents. The patrol wagon was summoned and he was taken to jail.

A visit to the tramp house on Wisconsin street last night found eight strong and healthy fellows sleeping on the soft side of planks. Coroner Stripple, who attends to the place says that the number lodged up to date is 110. The largest number in one night was 20 and they came in Tuesday night. It is amusing to hear the stories of this class of men. Pages of a newspaper could be filled with experiences and crimes committed by them.

No doubt if the truth were known many a desperate criminal, for robbery and perhaps murder, has sought lodging here under the claim of being a tramp.

WILL BLOW UP RAILROADS.

Cuban Insurgents Advise People Not to Ride on Trains.

Havana, Oct. 17.—The insurgents in the province of Santa Clara have circulated pamphlets advising the inhabitants not to use the railroads as they have determined to blow them up with dynamite.

ELOPERS ARRESTED.

Minneapolis, Oct. 17.—Sheriff Claussmeier of Fort Wayne, Ind., this morning arrested Mrs. Ernest Sauerwein and Daniel Von, an eloping couple from that city. They had been traced here by Sauerwein whom the woman had deserted a week ago. Sauerwein is employed in the Lake Erie & Western shops and Von is an insurance agent and is married. The sheriff will take the two back at once.

TWO NEW STEAMSHIPS.

Glasgow, Oct. 17.—The North German Lloyd Steamship company has ordered from a shipbuilding firm at Govan, a suburb of this city, two steamships whose dimension will exceed those of the Campania and the Lucania.

NEW WALKING RECORD.

Denver, Oct. 17.—W. P. Stanton has walked 100 yards, heel and toe, officially timed and judged in 14 4-5 seconds. The previous record was 19 seconds held by John Meagher, of Lawrence, Mass.

CHILI'S CABINET RESIGNS.

Santiago De Chile, Oct. 17. — The Chilean cabinet has resigned.

THE STEAM FITTERS.

Wisconsin Steam Fitters in Session in This City.

A State Organization Perfected—One Hundred Are Present.

Chas. B. Kruse, of Milwaukee, Chosen President—Other Officers Elected—List of the Firms Represented.

The city is well filled with master steam and hot water fitters today. They came from every section of Wisconsin and are here for the purpose of organizing a Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters Association of the State of Wisconsin. There is a national association and many states have an association, but Wisconsin has none.

The objects of the organization is to unite in one body, under one head, to secure better acquaintance each with the other, and by a closer attention to details more promptly and efficiently carry out the objects of the national association. All of the deliberations of the association will be under the constitution and by-laws of the national association.

The gentlemen who are present are a fine looking body of men and their head quarters will be at Hotel Racine and meeting place at Casino hall.

Among the firms represented at the meeting are the following:

C A Cora, La Crosse; D & F Knesel, Watertown; King & Walker, Madison; Charles B Kurse Heating Co, Milwaukee; Le Blond & Mattoon, Sheboygan; W G Links, Oconto; Lucas Carroll, Menominee; J F Maloney, Madison; G M Marshall, Kilbourn City; Andrew Moe, Eau Claire; H Meyers & Co, Milwaukee; McCall, Chippewa Falls; Patterson & Eggleston, Stevens Point; C F Perrin, Ashland; Racine Plumbing & Heating Co, Racine; H Raymond, Racine; Richter & Son, Milwaukee; Charles L Rundle, Oshkosh; E A Savage, Milwaukee; J G Schuster, Reedsburg; Lewis Sonntag, Sheboygan; Smith Bros, Oconto; A F Shoonell, Menomonee; Ahearn & Son, Fond du Lac; J Bailey, Kaukauna; Bailey Steam Heating, Milwaukee; R M Bowes, Beaver Dam; Case & Co, Green Bay; Churchill, Hobbs & Co, Eau Claire; Coffee & Williams, Racine; P A Costello, Oshkosh; M Cogan, Milwaukee; Davis Heater Co, Racine; George F Egge, La Crosse; Ellenwood & Son, Stevens Point; Ensign, River Fall; Albert & Kotter, La Crosse; J P Fox, Eau Claire; Green & Allen, Janesville; Green Bay Heating-Plumbing Co, Green Bay; Grassler & Gazlichap, Milwaukee; A L Gowey, De Pere; C S Gregory, Beloit; C H Goodman, Kenosha; J B Julien & Co, Milwaukee; Jackson & Longton, Rhinelander; D G James, Richland Center; James A Trane, La Crosse; Phitt & Lapitz, La Crosse; A B Talyor, Fond du Lac; Watertown Manufacturing Co, Watertown.

Called to Order.

W. S. Patterson of Appleton, Wis., national state vice-president, called the meeting to order, and in a few brief words stated the objects of the session. It was unanimously decided to organize an association, and a goodly number of those present signed the constitution and by-laws to become members.

A nominating committee was appointed, composed of the following: J. P. Fox, Eau Claire; J. F. Ahren, Fond du Lac; A. P. Fetter, La Crosse.

The meeting then adjourned to 1:30 this afternoon.

This afternoon the convention elected officers as follows: President, Chas. B. Kruse, Milwaukee; vice-president, J. A. Trane, La Crosse; secretary, W. S. Patterson, Appleton; treasurer, Mr. Roemer, Manitowoc; sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Ketchum, Green Bay; executive committee, C. B. Kruse, Jas. A. Trane, W. S. Patterson, Mr. Roemer, Mr. Downey, A. V. Fetter, J. P. Fox, J. F. Ahern.

This afternoon a session is being held behind closed doors.

Master Plumbers.

Tomorrow the Master Plumbers' association of the state will meet to talk over matters, get better acquainted and arrange some preliminaries for the state convention which is expected to meet here on Jan. 9. Mayor James will welcome the visitors with a brief address.

TROUBLE IN THE CHOIR.

Three of the Members of the Emaus Church Male Choir Resign.

Nothing new of any importance has developed in the Emaus church squabble caused by the serving of injunction papers a few days ago. Tomorrow night a meeting of the congregation will be held at the church when the proceedings translated in the Danish language will be read.

A prominent member of the majority faction stated to a news gatherer that there was no other alternative but fight to dissolve the injunction. This he said would be done now that the trouble had come to a focus and he had no fears for the outcome. Last night was a regular meeting night of the Emaus church male choir and naturally the trouble at the church was touched upon. It is understood that the discussion became quite spirited and ended in three of the twenty members of the choir, resigning on the spot. It is said that more will follow the example set by the three.

DRUNK OR INTOXICATED.

Interesting Legal Fight in Justice Morey's Court Yesterday.

Is a man intoxicated when he is drunk or is he drunk when intoxicated? This highly important question was argued to a finish in Justice Morey's court yesterday afternoon, but still it remains unsatisfactorily decided and lawyers will quarrel and argue to the end of time.

The case at issue was that of the City of Racine against Thomas Ranney, a prosperous and well-known farmer of the town of Yorkville. He was arrested about 1.30 o'clock yesterday morning by Policeman Claus Harms, just after he had attempted to enter a saloon at the corner of Washington avenue and Twelfth street and the charge preferred was that of being drunk.

The evidence of Policeman Harms was that Mr. Ranney was making considerable noise on the avenue. That he tied his team to a post on Twelfth street and attempted to enter the saloon in question; that he could not unhitch his horse and was unable to take care of himself, in fact that he was drunk. The evidence of Policeman Jorgenson was in effect that the man was drunk and the officer claimed that he was still drunk. Officer Bassinger thought he was intoxicated, but not drunk. What the officer termed intoxicated was when a man had been drinking and could take care of himself, when drunk he considered that a man must be in a condition of inability to look out for the safety of himself and others.

Testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Peck and the prisoner went to show that Ranney came to the city with oats. At 12 o'clock he drove to Mr. Peck's home, hitched his team to a post, aroused Mr. Peck and proceeded to talk business about selling a farm. Afterward he went out, backed his team and drove into Mr. Peck's yard. An hour later he came out turned his team in a 120-foot alley and started for home and stopped at the place where arrested to purchase a half pint of whisky for an old man, whom it was claimed came to the city with him. Mr. Peck considered Ranney in a condition perfectly safe and able to take care of himself.

William Lee argued the case for Mr. Ranney and City Attorney Gittings appeared for the city. There was a great argument in regard to the meaning of the words intoxication and drunk. Mr. Lee allowed that a police officer had a right to use his own judgment in such cases but did not think Ranney was in a condition that warranted arrest and lodging him in jail and that he should be discharged. City Attorney Gittings argued different and believed that Ranney was in such a condition that he could not take care of himself and was guilty.

The justice said that until the two questions of intoxication and drunk were more clearly defined he would have to find a man guilty in such cases and he found Mr. Ranney guilty and fined him $5 and costs, amounting in all to nearly $30.

The case was appealed to the circuit court, and Mr. Ranney says he will fight it through the supreme court before he will submit to what he considers unjust incarceration and punishment.

FRED SUGDEN VINDICATED.

What John Callahan Has to Say on the Sprint Races.

Thomas Andrews, the efficient sporting editor of the Milwaukee Wisconsin, takes the same stand as did the Journal of last evening when it gave proof to show that the sporting editor of the Sentinel did Fred Sugden of this city, a great injustice in belittling his work as starter in the handicap sprint races at Milwaukee last Sunday. It was nothing more than the outcome of a personal spite against Sugden by Steinel and the sporting editor. The Wisconsin of last evening quotes the referee as follows: "John Callahan, the referee in the sprinting contests at Athletic park last Sunday, states that a great injustice has been done Mr. Sugden of Racine, who officiated as starter. The report that a plot existed to deprive Steinel from winning the race, Mr. Callahan says, is ridiculous. The men all got away together and were running even at the half. From that point Snam won without much difficulty, simply because the other men were not in condition to stand a hard finish. Mr. Sugden acted in a fair and unprejudiced manner and the statement by one contestant should not bear weight against all the spectators on the field."

Grade Appears Low.

Driver and Dodge streets are being graded preparatory to being paved with brick. To a casual observer it looks as if the grade was very low and considerable kicking is going on. Tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad must drop from 12 to 18 inches and also the tracks of the Belle City street railway.

HORICON MARSH BURNING.

Horicon, Wis., Oct. 17.—The peat on Horicon marsh is burning and hundreds of acres have burned over. The smoke at times is almost suffocating, and is so dense that it is impossible to see four rods. Unless rain comes soon the marsh will be destroyed for raising hay.

WILL MEET IN ST. LOUIS.

Cleveland, Oct. 17.—At the meeting of the national carriage builders association today, St. Louis was chosen for holding next year's convention.

STILL CELEBRATING.

Milwaukee Giving a Reception to Pioneer Residents.

The Great Industrial Parade Took Place This Afternoon—Illumination Tonight.

Chicago Officials Don't Think Much of Milwaukee Hospitality—Celebration at Denver and Ft. Wayne Drawing Big Crowds.

Milwaukee, Oct. 17.—When the parting "Good night," flames out tonight on the lake front, in the midst of shooting stars and sprays of fire, and expires in a shower of rockets, Milwaukee's semi-centennial celebration will be over. The second day of the celebration was ushered in like the first, with the booming of cannon and the blowing of whistles, but there was not quite so much of either as on yesterday morning. And when the day dawned and it was found that the weather clerk had granted another fine day, the fun began afresh, and the city gave itself up to a second long round of pleasure, business being abandoned with a recklessness strange indeed for conservative Milwaukee.

Yesterday's crowds on the streets were repeated and the success of yesterday's events were duplicated and there were events enough to keep every body interested. At 9 o'clock the informal reception at the new city hall began and lasted until 12 o'clock. At 10 o'clock a reception to the city's guests began at the Pfister and lasted until the guests were loaded into carriages and taken for a drive around the city which consumed the balance of the morning. At the same hour began the most interesting event of them all, the reception at the Plankinton to the pioneers and old settlers of the city, and while those events were going on the firemen were giving their interesting exhibition on the city hall square.

In the afternoon there was the great industrial parade and tonight there will be the fireworks and illuminations. Last night's illumination will be repeated and it was a great illumination, electric lights by the thousands, glowing with red, white and blue lights, covering hundreds of store fronts and hanging in arches over the streets, flooded the city with light and converted the business section into a fairy land. Altogether it was one of the finest illuminations the city ever saw.

A HOT ROAST FOR MILWAUKEE.

Chicago Notables Given the Cold Shoulder at the Semi-Centennial—Mayor Swift Says "the Walking Was Good."

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The Chicago city officials who went to Milwaukee yesterday to attend its golden jubilee, were far from complimentary today in discussing their reception at the Cream City. Mayor Swift, Alderman Martin Madden and other members of the city council who went to Milwaukee upon invitation, declared today that they were not met by any one on their arrival, were not introduced to any one during their stay, and that after tramping about the city unhonored and unsung, returned to Chicago before the day was over. Mayor Swift refused to enter into details today, but remarked sadly: "The walking is good in Milwaukee." Several of the aldermen, however, were less reserved, and declared that the Chicago visitors were grossly insulted.

NEVER SUCH CROWDS.

Denver Never Had Such a Time—45,000 Strangers in the City.

Denver, Oct. 17.—Never has such a crowd been seen at Denver as that now in attendance at the first annual festival of mountain and plain. The railroads estimate that they have brought 45,000 passengers to the city the past two days. A grand military parade was given this forenoon in which the federal troops from Fort Logan, the entire national guard of the state of Colorado, and Grand Army posts and Sons of Veterans participated. The parade was followed this forenoon by drills by both federal and state troops. A unique feature of the celebration today was furnished by bands of Santa Clare or Pueblo Indians and Utes, old time foes who now occupy adjoining camps in the city park. The Pueblos gave the arco or bow and arrow dance, and the Utes a social dance, music being furnished by the Teller institute band of Indian boys. Tonight there will be an illuminated wheelmens' parade. Some marvellous effects are shown in the electric illumination of the city each night.

FT. WAYNE'S BIG DAY.

Contest For Prizes Going on Today—Grand Civic, Military and Industrial Parade.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 17.—This is the big day of Ft. Wayne's centennial. The weather is all that can be desired. Excursion trains on all the roads began arriving early, each bringing large numbers of people. There are more strangers in the city today than ever before in its history, and the streets are almost impassable. The contests for prizes among bands began at 10 o'clock in Court House square. A large number of bands are competing, and the contest will be a long and lively one. Chicago and Cincinnati base ball teams are playing two games today, and League park is packed with cranks. The prize military drills are being held at driving park, and the companies from Indiana, Ohio and Michigan are in the race. At 1:30 p. m., the grand military, civic and industrial parade started on its tour of the city. It was composed of state militia, secret societies, fire and police departments, and in fact, everything that could move within the limit. Tomorrow Governor Matthews and staff will be here, and a grand military review will take place. The celebration closes tomorrow night with an immense pyrotechnical display.

DETECTIVE COWIE ARRESTED.

Bernard Hueffer Causes His Arrest for Kidnapping—The Arson Case.

The celebrated arson case continues to excite the average citizen of Kenosha. Every day something new develops to set the ball moving. Detective Cowie either appears in the leading role, or one of the men who escaped the charge comes up smiling. The latest episode is the arrest of the slick Cowie at Chicago on a complaint made by Bernard Hueffer. The complainant alleges that Cowie kidnapped him and took him to Kenosha so he an unwilling witness in the case. On account of this new feature of the tragedy of fire, the district attorney of Kenosha has made a statement. He says:

"In connection with the charges preferred by Mr. Hueffer against Inspector F. G. Cowie and others for kidnapping him it surely will be of interest to the public to learn the following facts: Mr. Hueffer was one of the defendants in the late arson case and was allowed to go on his personal bond and the professional assurance of his attorney, Mr. Gray, to the district attorney that he would produce him here at the time of the trial. Hueffer, however, failed to come, but instead he sent his wife and daughter to assist and help the guilty ones to escape justice. The district attorney has now in his possession a sworn statement signed by Mr. Hueffer, showing and stating his criminal connection with the case. This is the Hueffer whom Mr. Foster, the attorney for the defense, in his opening address to the jury branded as a professional fire bug. As Hueffer was never kidnapped but legally arrested by the under sheriff, it is plain that the charges preferred against Inspector Cowie are merely trumped up to injure the inspector." Several telegrams were sent here yesterday to Detective Alexander, who is with Rosenow at the Grant house. The object of these telegrams was to induce Alexander to go with Rosenow to Chicago. One of the dispatches was signed "Fred." Alexander telephoned Cowie to find out if he had sent the message, but Cowie said he had not sent it. Rumor still has it that the arson case is not all over, and that Cowie is bound to get Jacobson to Kenosha. When Scanlan came up here some time ago to get Jacobson's books and papers which had been put in evidence he could not get them. The court would not issue an order for their release.

THE SOCIAL SEASON.

Society Events Will Soon Show Signs of Activity.

The coming winter promises to be a gay one in social circles. Already the various clubs are organizing and preparing for parties, dances, banquets, etc. The club which was known as the Married Folks club last winter, will have a new name this year. It will be the Bon Ami. A meeting of some of the members was recently held and a change in the name was decided and it was also decided that a series of dancing parties be given this year. In all there are thirty-five couples in this club, composed of the very best people of Racine and those who know how to have a good time. Mr. James Bush was elected president; Leo. Poll secretary and J. Hocking treasurer. The place of holding parties and dates have not been exactly fixed.

The N. Y. Z. Club.

The N. Y. Z. club is another club for social enjoyment. They have rooms over Field's tailoring establishment on Monument Square. Their reception and dance will be given at Armory hall, Tuesday evening, November 5th. Schulte's orchestra has been engaged for the occasion. It promises to be one of the events of the year. Invitations have been issued for 200 and those admitted must present invitations at the door. The committee of arrangements is composed of Clarence D. Varol, Alfred F. Olson, A. J. Palica. Floor directors are Al. Barnes, Fred Nobles, John Hood, F. L. Wright, Will Drew and A. J. Palica.

Military Ball.

Members of Company F., W. N. G., are making arrangements for a grand military ball to be given in a few weeks. Events of this character given in the past have been pleasant and this one will eclipse them all.

TO BUILD A PARSONAGE.

Trustees of the First Baptist Church Decide Upon a Site.

The members of the First Baptist church held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening. They voted to purchase a new site and to build a new parsonage. The trustees of the church were instructed to buy the site at the corner of Lake avenue and Ninth street. After the purchase is made plans and specifications will be made for the building.

School Commissioner John Sich is slowly but surely improving.

POPE LEO'S LETTER.

Text of the Pope's Letter Furnished by Archbishop Katzer.

Catholics Enjoined Not to Meet in Sessions with Protestants.

They Are to be Permitted to Answer Any Questions Which May Arise as to the Catholic Doctrine.

Milwaukee, Oct. 17.—Archbishop Katzer has received a copy of the letter of Pope Leo, sent to Mgr. Satolli, bearing on religious congresses. From the tone of the letter it would seem evident that in the future Catholics will not meet with Protestant bodies but conduct their conventions separately, though open to all, with the privilege of allowing the members of other denominations to ask any questions they may see fit. No reference is made to the world's religious congress in particular and neither is there a single word which can be termed derogatory to the great convention. The document is typewritten, in Latin, and addressed to Mgr. Satolli. It simply states that the knowledge of such conventions being held has come to the attention of the pope and he expresses the conviction that it would be better, perhaps, for Catholics to meet separately. Following is a translation: "Venerable brother:—Health and apostolic benediction. We have learned that in the United States of America conventions are sometimes held in which people assemble promiscuously, Catholics as well as those of other denominations, to treat upon religion as well as upon correct morals. In this we recognize the desire for religious things by which this people is animated more zealously from day to day. But although these promiscuous conventions have unto this day been tolerated with prudent silence, it will, nevertheless, seem more advisable that the Catholics should hold their conventions separately and that lest the utility of these conventions should result simply to their own benefit, they might be called with the understanding that the admittance should be open to all including those who are outside of the church.

Whilst we consider it encumbent upon our apostolic office, venerable brother, to bring this to your knowledge, we are also pleased, by your recommendation to promote the practice of the Parilist fathers, who prudently think fit to speak publicly to our dissenting brethren, in order to explain Catholic dogmas and answer to objections against them. If every bishop in his own diocese will promote this practice and a frequent attendance at the sermons, it will be very pleasing and acceptable to us, for we are confident that not a small benefit for the welfare of souls will arise therefrom. Wishing you in the meantime, venerable brother, the gifts of Divine Providence, we impart to you with the most loving spirit the apostolic benediction, a proof of our special love.

Given in Rome at St. Peters, Sept. 18, 1895, the eighteenth year of our pontificate, Leo XIII.

THE GUN BOAT STAYS.

Russians Will Not Recall the Gun Boat Sent to a Turkish Port.

Constantinople, Oct. 17.—The appeal of the sultan to the Russian ambassador, A. J. De Nelidoff, to cause the recall of the order for a Russian gun boat to go to Trebizond, has proved futile. French and Russian steamers are taking numbers of Armenian refugees from Trebizond.

The report of a riot at Akhissar, in the Villaette of Adin on the Anatolic railway during which fifty Armenians were killed on Oct. 9, a market day, by a Moslem mob, is confirmed.

The Turks picked a quarrel with the unarmed Armenians, the former being armed with revolvers and knives, looted the market and massacred the helpless Christians, afterwards throwing their bodies into the wells. Twenty bodies have already been recovered from the wells, and have been interred in the presence of the Armenian Bishop of Ismid.

Izzet Effendi, the celebrated Turkish lawyer, who was arrested recently charged with being the author of the placards in favor of the Armenians, which were posted in Stamboul, has, according to official announcement, died in the Yildiz prison, where he was confined while awaiting trial.

GOLD HUNTERS KILLED.

Yaqui Indians Kill Two Americans—Story of the Guide Questioned.

Hermosille, Mex., Oct. 17.—George T. Harrison and J. F. Baker, two mining men from Colorado, arrived here about ten days ago and left on the following day for the Yaqui Indian country, where they had been told were to be found rich gold mines. A Mexican guide accompanied them. The guide returned here today and reports that they met a party of Yaqui Indian braves 100 miles southeast of here, and that the Indians fired upon the Americans, killing both men. The guide claims that he was kept a prisoner for two days and was then released, after first being admonished to never revisit that country again. The guide is being held here until his story can be investigated. He is suspected of having murdered and robbed the Americans.

THE GREAT DELUGE.

SOME OF THE MANY AND VARIED VERSIONS OF THE FLOOD.

The Most Skeptically Inclined Must Believe That Something of the Sort Actually Occurred, For It Has Been Perpetuated by Almost Every Nation and Race.

One of the most powerful and vivid descriptive portions of the book of Genesis is that devoted to the wonderful story of the deluge. Together with the accounts of Adam's fall, the slaying of Abel and the turning of Lot's wife into a pillar of salt, every one remembers from childhood how Noah was warned of the doom impending over the children of men and how he constructed a huge ark in which he did live, himself and his family and two of every beast of the field and fowl of the air, for the space of 190 days, or until the waters subsided and the dry land appeared. But the biblical recital of this terrible visitation of divine wrath is by no means the only one. In fact, the most skeptically inclined must believe that something of the sort actually occurred long ago, for it has been perpetuated not only in the Talmud and Koran, but in the legends of almost every nation and race that ever lived on the face of the earth, including the Chinese, the ancient Aztecs of Mexico, the Indian tribes of North and South America and even the savages of Africa.

The story, of course, varies materially in the multitudinous traditions, but the gist of it remains substantially the same—namely, that the earth was once visited by a great flood in which nearly every living thing was overwhelmed and lost. Thus in the Koran we read that Noah constructed the ark with divine assistance and was railed at for his pains by the wicked. When the time prescribed for the punishment of mankind arrived, water was seen to flow from the burning oven of Noah's wife, and immediately all the veins and arteries of the earth broke and spurted out water.

Noah was then admonished in these words: "Take and bring into the ark two couples of every kind of animal, male and female, with all your family, except him who has been condemned by your mouth, and receive the faithful and even the unbelieving, but few only will enter." The Koran also says that the ark was built in two years, and that it contained three stories, the upper one for the birds, the middle one for the men and the provisions and the hold for the beasts. Canaan, the son of Ham, refused to be saved. Therefore Noah cursed him, and his posterity became black and were enslaved. The Persians assert that Ham incurred his father's malediction as well. When six months had passed, the ark rested on the top of Mount Djoudi (Ararat), after having made the circuit of the world. Tabari says that two sorts of animals left the ark which had not entered it—the pig and the cat. Concerning the latter we have this interesting piece of information: When the rats began to make trouble, the voyagers complained to Noah. Whereupon the patriarch "passed his hand down the back of the lion, who sneezed, and the cat leaped out of its nose. And the cat ate the rats."

According to the Talmud, Noah and his family and one pair of each kind of beast were to be saved in the ark, but of every clean beast seven were to enter in. The rhinoceros, however, had to be left out, for the simple but sufficient reason that its neck alone was three miles long. Nevertheless all the rabbinic writers agree that the rhinoceros survived the flood; hence it is reasonable to suppose that the huge beast was taken in tow by a rope attached to its horn. Some authorities likewise declare that Noah extended his hospitality to another outsider in the shape of Og, the giant, who climbed on the roof of the ark and received his daily food through a hole bored in the side of the vessel.

Ararat has been known under this name for 3,000 years, and an Armenian writer declares that an entire country was so called after Arai the Fair, an ancient Armenian king, who lived about 1750 B. C. He fell in a bloody battle with the Babylonians, and the scene of his death was thenceforth known as Arai-Arat, or the Fall of Arai. Josephus refers to the mountain as Naxuana and declares that the remains of the ark were there to be seen carefully preserved.

Almost all the Asiatic traditions closely resemble the Biblical account. Berosus in his Chaldee history (B. C. 260) speaks of ten kings, who appear to correspond to the ten patriarchs in Genesis before the flood. The last of these kings was called Xisuthrus. Berosus relates that "Kronos appeared to Xisuthrus in a dream and warned him that all men would be destroyed by a deluge on the 15th of the month Daesios and commanded him to write down all the learning and science of men and to hide it in the sun city Siparis, and then to build a ship and enter it along with his family and relatives and nearest friends, and to take into it with him food and drink and beasts and winged fowl. When he was asked whither he was about to sail, he was bidden to reply, 'To the gods to pray them that men may prosper.'" Xisuthrus did as he was commanded, and when the flood showed signs of abating he sent out three birds in succession. The first and second came back, the latter with mud on its feet, but the third returned not. Soon after this the ship was stranded on a mountain, and Xisuthrus disembarked with his family, offered thanks to the gods and vanished. Subsequently the remaining survivors heard his voice in the heavens, bidding them fear God and to take his writings out of Siparis and from them instruct men.—New York Post.

He Took Her Back.

A witty and popular London clergyman had an unpleasant experience. One Sunday he was going up the steps of his church when he was asked by an old lady (who, of course, did not know him) to help her up the steps. With his usual good grace he complied with her request.

On reaching the top she asked him who was to preach.

"The Rev. Mr. Jell," replied he, that being his own name.

"O Lor!" exclaimed the old lady, "help me down again. I'd rather listen to a man sharpenin a saw. Please help me down again; I don't care to go in."

At first he was inclined to refuse, but then he gently helped her down again, remarking, as he reached the bottom, "I would not go in either if I was not paid for it."—London Tit-Bits.

Music.

Music may be classed into natural, social, sacred and martial. It is the twin sister of poetry, and, like it, has the power to sway the feelings and command the mind. In devotion it breathes the pure spirit of inspiration and love; in martial scenes it rouses the soul to fearless deeds of daring and valor, while it alleviates the cares and enhances the innocent and cheerful enjoyments of domestic life.—Acton.

SASH WEIGHTS.

A Single Window May Have Nearly a Ton and a Dog Building Many Tons.

There are few articles of more common use than sash weights. A few windows are still made to be held up with catches, just as there are still key winding watches; but, like the watches, their number is proportionately so small as to be scarcely appreciable. Sash weights are made of iron and lead. The iron weights are commonly made of tin scrap. Lead, being the heavier metal, is used in places where the weight space at command is not sufficient for iron counterbalances of the required weight.

Sash weights are made in regular sizes, ranging from 2 pounds to 30 pounds, and under 2 pounds and over 30 they are made to order. Iron sash weights of the regular sizes are always cast round; in sizes smaller or larger they are cast square. Lead weights are made both round and square in all sizes.

Sash weights of 150 to 200 pounds are not common, but they would not be considered remarkable. Weights are sometimes made 300 pounds and up to 400 pounds. Thus there might be on a single sash window nearly half a ton of weights and on a two sash window more than three-quarters of a ton. So perfectly balanced are weights and windows that they can be raised and lowered easily. Heavy weights are never put in by guess, nor is it necessary to adjust them after they are in place. The sash is weighed before the counterbalances are ordered, and the weights are made of precisely the right proportion.

The production of sash weights depends upon the degree of activity in building. The total annual consumption in this country is probably about 150,000 tons. There are made in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, together, probably from 10,000 to 15,000 tons of sash weights annually. Not many New York sash weights get more than 150 miles away, except when sold for export. Weights are sent with all sashes exported to South America, Africa or wherever they may go.

The aggregate weight of the counterbalances used in many of the larger modern buildings may be counted in tons. Thus in such a building as the Produce Exchange there are probably from 60 to 80 tons of sash weights; in the Hotel Majestic more than 40 tons.—New York Sun.

HIS FIRST MEETING WITH LINCOLN.

How the Kindly, Homely Face Drove Away His Prejudices.

Charles F. Anthony's one meeting with Lincoln presents an interesting contrast to those of the men who shared the emancipator's interest in public affairs.

It was in the latter part of the winter of 1861, but a short time before Mr. Lincoln left for his inauguration at Washington. Judge Anthony went to the Sherman House, where the president elect was stopping, and took with him his son Charles, then but a little boy—though the event is one which in mature manhood he remembers and will retain while he lives.

A good many men were present, and there was a constant pressure for admission at the door. Those who were admitted to Mr. Lincoln's presence seemed to have matters of a great deal of importance to talk about, which, of course, the boy did not understand. Nor did the failure to understand it trouble him at all. He played about the room, as a child will, looking at whatever interested him for the time, and when the interview with his father was concluded he was ready to go.

But Mr. Lincoln, ever interested in little children, called the lad to him and took him upon his knee.

"My impression of him all the time I had been playing about the room," says Mr. Anthony, "was that he was a terribly homely man. I was rather repelled. But no sooner did he speak to me and call me to come to him than the expression of his face changed completely, or, rather, my view of it changed. It at once became kindly and attractive. I went to him without any hesitation, though I was rather a timid boy, and did not resist at all when he gathered me up and placed me upon his knee. He asked me some questions, I remember, seeming instantly to find, in the turmoil of all the great questions that must have been heavy upon him, the very ones that would go to the thought of a child. I answered him without hesitation, and after a moment he patted my shoulder and said:

"'Well, you'll be a man before your mother yet,' and put me down.

"I had never before heard the homely old expression, and it puzzled me for a time. After a moment I understood it, but he looked at me while I was puzzling over it and seemed to be amused—as no doubt he was.

"The incident simply illustrates the ease and readiness with which Lincoln could turn from the mighty questions that seemed insoluble to the greatest minds of the nation, give a moment's interested attention to a child and return at once to matters of state—and solve them.

"The next time I saw him he was in his coffin, lying in state over here in the old courthouse. I was profoundly grieved."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Jumping on Ski.

"There is nothing a Norwegian cannot do on ski," says Mrs. Tweedie, with pardonable exaggeration, after witnessing the annual jumping contest at Christiania. The hillside on which the contest took place was "almost perpendicular," and ran down to the edge of a lake, on the icy surface of which were gathered many thousands of spectators.

Halfway up the hill was a small, low platform, built out in the snow, and so steep was the descent that the edge of the platform gave an opportunity for a leap of 80 or 90 feet.

There were 105 competitors, each wearing a large number on his breast.

At the word No. 1 rushed from the plateau on the hilltop down the hill itself. The pace was tremendous. On he came till he reached the platform. Then with a huge spring—his legs doubled up and his arms whirling like a windmill to keep his balance—he jumped.

It was a fine effort, but he could not regain his feet and went rolling over and over down the hillside in the snow. "That he did not kill himself during his series of somersaults, with nine feet of wood strapped to each foot, seemed to be miraculous." But he came out of his snow bath none the worse.

He was hardly out of the way when No. 2 appeared upon the platform. He was luckier or more skillful, and after his jump recovered himself and sped away down to the lake.

So, in rapid succession, the racers followed each other. Fully half of them landed on their feet, and no one was hurt, though a few ski were broken. The man who made the longest jump—88 feet—did not regain his footing, and the prizes—the king's cup and the ladies' purse—went to another man.

"We looked on and marveled," concludes Mrs. Tweedie.

THE LISTENER.

Senator Proctor of Vermont has purchased a marble quarry at Rutland, paying $1,500,000.

Governor Culberson of Texas is only 39 years old. He is the youngest man that ever held the office in that state.

Mayor Swift of Chicago has been presented with a magnificent diamond star by members of the city government.

Ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont has taken up a residence in Philadelphia. He has a home at Fifteenth and Locust streets.

Sir Joseph Lister, the great surgeon, is the new president of the British association, which will meet next year at Liverpool.

Count de Castellane recently gave a great country fete at the castle of Rochecotte, when 4,000 persons dined and danced in the park.

James Gordon Bennett purchased recently an Elysian Bulfulli-Persian silk rug, 3 by 4 feet, at a cost of $3,500. It will be laid before a piano on which the carving alone cost $15,000.

William C. Endicott, secretary of war under the first Cleveland administration, has resigned as a member of the corporation of Harvard. Mr. Endicott has not been in good health lately.

General Nelson A. Miles, who succeeds General Schofield in the command of the army, is the first officer to reach the position of commander of the army who was not a West Point graduate.

One of Senator Voorhees' sons is a sculptor and has been paid $8,000 for a bust of Vice President Richard Johnson for the senate chamber. Cramp, the shipbuilder, has also given him an order.

Dr. James Stuart Ayres of Chicago, said to be the oldest practicing homeopathic physician in the United States, has just celebrated his golden wedding. He traces his ancestry to the royal house of Stuart.

Barney Barnato, the South African capitalist whom Lombard street rates at $100,000,000, attributes his success in life largely to the fact that he never forgets anything in business and never refers to memoranda of any sort.

M. Horon, the great French detective, now about to retire, will be long remembered as the man who performed the daring and difficult feat of safely piloting the heir of the Russian throne, in disguise, through the nihilist dens of Paris.

Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who was the late Secretary Gresham's private secretary, owes his baptismal name to the fact that his father, who was a surgeon in an Ohio regiment, was wounded in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain.

Baron von Stumm, the German politician and millionaire, had to serve only one day's imprisonment for challenging Professor Wagner, the famous political economist. The emperor reduced his time of punishment from 14 days.

Michael Gemige, the courier of Bismarck, who carried the dispatches to Napoleon III at the time of the treaty of Prague, was picked up in a public park at Hoboken, N. J., the other day, in a starving condition. He is 60 years old.

Two of the warmest chums in Washington are Postmaster General Wilson and Comptroller Eckels. They are known to the cabmen and hostlers about town as the "lightweight statesmen," their combined avoirdupois being a little over 200 pounds.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A Missouri minister declares that it is not wrong to play poker. He must be winning right along.—New York Press.

And now they say seeds don't cause appendicitis. This is especially true when you don't swallow them.—Albany Argus.

An Ohio man has been arrested for opening two of his wife's letters. He should now refuse to peruse her millinery bills.—New York Press.

A few petals of violets in a glass of champagne is Kaiser William's newest tipple. Sweet thing! Why don't you try a gin rickey, Willie, boy?—Boston Herald.

It is all right to talk about holding your wheat, but it is the man with the mortgage who decides that question, and he usually decides in the negative.—St. Paul Dispatch.

The millionaire papas of marriageable daughters will never forgive the Vanderbilts for advancing the price of English dukes to such an exorbitant figure.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Arizona is clamoring for admission to the Union, and meantime "road agents" are making it lively for her citizens. She must advance to the dignity of a train robbery before she can claim statehood.—New York Journal.

ANIMAL CURIOSITIES.

An albino frog with beautiful pink eyes has lately been added to the curiosities in the museum at Berlin.

A duck having four wings, two tails and four legs was recently shot by a hunter off the coast of Maine.

There are three species of dog that never bark—the Australian native dog, that of Egypt and the Persian desert dog.

Dinnnick, the great elephant catcher, says that it is declared on good authority that but 24 white elephants have been caught since the birth of Christ.

The kukang is a curious animal the size of a cat. It is brown, with a foxlike head and paws, which it uses as if it were a monkey. Its eyes are remarkably large, round and yellow.

A representative of an unknown species of bird has been captured at Woodlawn, Cal. It is without feathers, the body covering being black, stiff, bristly hairs. It has a blood red beak and green feet.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The oyster's flavor is improving.—Philadelphia Record.

The hot roast chestnut man has arrived. This is a sign of approaching frigidity.—Boston Herald.

The boy with the new barlow knife and stalk of sugar cane might well be chosen as the emblem of joy on earth.—Augusta Chronicle.

The atmosphere is now engaged in shifting around to that point which always causes the man with cold feet to find fault with the weather bureau.—Washington Post.

YE EDITOR.

A thoughtful editor observes that "the ladder of journalism" is a great thing if you can only reach the roof and then kick it down before the sheriff gets there.—Atlanta Constitution.

Two foolish burglars blew the safe in a newspaper office in Rhode Island. They got just 13 cents. The editor had taken out the other two cents to put in the contribution box.—Biddeford Journal.

EDUCATION OF THE HINDOO GIRL.

Great Care Is Exercised In Training Her For Housewifery.

The greatest care and anxiety of the Hindoo mother is to bring up her daughter to home life and make her a good housewife. When a girl is 7 years of age, her mother teaches her to cook and to clean the pots. Hindoos have two kinds of washing. One is the daily washing of everyday apparel, for the clothes are changed every morning after bathing. Every Hindoo must bathe before he takes his meals. Religion requires that no food be cooked before the person who cooks it has bathed. A woman first gives a bath to her children; then she takes a bath herself and thereafter goes to cook. The clothes are changed and washed every day.

The little girl washes the smaller clothes on a stone and hangs them for drying. She assists her mother in many small things; she sweeps the kitchen; she fetches the utensils; she cuts and slices the vegetables; she pounds and grinds the spices; she takes out the small pebbles from the rice and cleans it in water, and, in short, she does all the petty work, assisting her mother. If she has an infant sister or brother, she feeds it and lulls it to sleep in the cradle. She gathers flowers and weaves them into wreaths, with which the Hindoo women adorn their hair.

The mother teaches her to sew and to embroider and to make her toilet, which is simple. She has no paint on her cheeks and no hooks and thorns in her hair. She adorns her hair with ornamental flowers made of gold. These are fixed on the knot of hair. A small round mark of red paint is made on her forehead. The absence of the mark from the forehead of a woman indicates that she is a widow, for widows have not the privilege of wearing it. By the time she is 15 she learns all things pertaining to general housekeeping and cookery. In short, the mother makes her daughter a good housekeeper before she goes to live with her husband.—Chicago Tribune.

Do Not Deceive Them.

Tact and truthfulness should be used in administering medicine to children. The administration of medicines to infants and children requires both skill and tact. Measures that conduce to the physical comfort of the little patient are readily recognized and appreciated, but the good effects of a nauseous dose are not so apparent, and children will often evince a repugnance to taking medicine that can only be overcome by the greatest firmness and tact. Parents and nurses, therefore, should endeavor to gain the entire confidence of the child. Above all, they should never deceive it by the assurances that an unpleasant mixture is agreeable, as the confidence thus lost can seldom be regained. Absolute truthfulness is essential in all dealings with children, and many a child can often be induced to take a disagreeable drug if assured that it is for its good by some one whom it trusts. Much has been done of late years toward making medicines for children more agreeable, but there is still room for improvement, and the administration of drugs remains a difficult task, especially in the cases of spoiled and poorly trained children.—Chicago Record.

The Horse's Hoof.

In its present elaborate form the hoof of a horse is the most perfect instrument of support which has been devised in the animal kingdom to uphold a large and swiftly moving animal in its passage over the ground. The original toe nail and the neighboring soft parts connected with it have been modified into a structure which in an extraordinary manner combines solidity with elasticity, so that it may strike violent blows upon the hard surface of the earth without harm. The result is that the horse can carry a greater weight at a swifter speed than any other animal approaching it in size.—Professor N. S. Shaler in Scribner's.

Lorenzo Dow and Burr.

When the timid colonial clergymen were afraid to criticise Aaron Burr's treason, they asked Lorenzo Dow what he thought of Burr's meanness. He raised both hands like a great V and shouted: "Aaron Burr mean! Why, I could take the little end of nothing whittled down to a point, punch out the pith of a hair and put in 40,000 such traitor souls as his, shake 'em up, and they'd rattle."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Starved to Death.

Burglar Bill—Got any children?

Slippery Sam (moodily)—I had a son once. I trained him to snatch pocketbooks from ladies out shopping.

"What became of him?"

"He starved to death."—Reading (Pa.) Telegram.

MOTHER OF PEARL.

An Effective Decoration Used as a Veneer In Italian or Oriental Designs.

An effective variety of decoration is mother of pearl veneering, which may be carried out either in the oriental or Italian style. In both cases it is suitable for picture frames, boxes, cabinets and even tables.

The technical difficulties are insignificant, as the mother of pearl may be obtained in thin flakes that may be cut with a pair of scissors, so there is no necessity of using a fret saw or making any depression in the wood, which would be unavoidable if dealing with thicker substances. Being nearly transparent, these flakes should be lined at the back with thin white paper, to which they should be neatly secured with white glue. The luster of the thin mother of pearl may not equal that of stouter pieces. Still the effect is good, and the facility with which it may be used is a great recommendation.

Oriental designs are the simplest in form and do not require a highly polished surface as a background. The pattern may be made of mother of pearl only, connected by incised lines traced with a sharp instrument upon the wood before it is colored. The wood should be well rubbed down with glass paper, tinted with some dark stain and polished.

French polishing, although simple in theory, is sometimes difficult in practice, especially when the manipulation is not light and even. A pad composed of linen and cotton wool should be folded in a pear shaped form in order that all corners should be reached by the narrow end. With it the polish should be laid on first in long strokes backward and forward, afterward with a circular motion. It may be worked up with a little linseed oil. When the desired effect has been obtained, the mother of pearl may be neatly glued on. For Italian designs, when the wood has been prepared, the pattern should be left unstained, and the stalks, with probably some of the leaves, should receive a good coating of Chinese white, to be subsequently outlined and veined with black. The work may be then polished, and the mother of pearl added as before.—Philadelphia Times.

A Dangerous Experiment.

A curious incident happened to the late Walter B. Woodbury, says The Photographic Times. When engaged in the perfection of the photofilligrane process, which consists in rolling a sheet of paper together with a gelatin relief through a press and obtaining in this way an image on the paper, he, merely for an experiment, passed a Bank of England note, together with a sheet of paper, through the press. To his astonishment, he found a perfect facsimile of the water mark of the note.

The water mark being a strong point in the safety from counterfeiting of these notes, he communicated with the bank officials, imagining that they would naturally be much interested in knowing this method of imitation and better able to guard themselves against it. To his surprise, he was next day visited by several men in company with the police and learned that he had rendered himself liable to severe punishment by this injudicious experiment. It was indeed difficult to explain everything satisfactorily and prevent the visitors from seizing the valuable rolling press and confiscating it on the spot.

A Great Inland Oyster Bed.

"One of the greatest natural curiosities in the world is the Texas oyster bed," said E. C. Senter. "This bed extends across the entire state from south to north and has lain long enough to become stratified. The shells are soft when first taken out, but harden upon exposure to the atmosphere. At Henriette, in the panhandle, a number of beautiful buildings have been constructed of this material. At Weatherford and San Antonio shell roads have been made. The oysters embraced several species long since extinct, and while geologists agree that Texas must at one time have been at the bottom of the gulf of Mexico, they are at a loss to account for the presence of this oyster bank, there being none found east or west of the strata."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

To Prevent Frost Windows.

All of us know what a nuisance a steam or frost covered window is in cold weather. A very thin coat of glycerin applied to both sides of the glass will prevent any moisture forming thereon and will stay until it collects so much dust that it cannot be seen through. For this reason it should be put on very thin. Surveyors can use it on their instruments in foggy weather, and there is no film to obstruct the sight. In fact, it can be used anywhere to prevent moisture from forming on a surface.

Lake George was called after the second English king of that name. It was also designated Lac St. Sacrement by Pere Isaac Jaques, while the Mohicans called it Andiatarocte ("Place Where the Lake Closes").

WEBSTER'S YELLOW WAGON.

It Has a History and Deserves a Better Fate In Its Honest Old Age.

Daniel Webster's old yellow wagon now stands in a dreary spot on Pettis plain in Greenfield. If it could speak, it could tell an interesting story.

Once the family wagon of the great statesman, then to be finally sold for a bull terrier and allowed to stand on a dreary plain, filled with snow in winter and to be used as the roosting place of turkeys, tells in a single sentence some of the mutations of fortune that have come to the old carriage. Notwithstanding the hard luck that has come to it in its old age, it still retains evidence that it was honestly and faithfully made and is capable of doing still further service.

It was made for Daniel Webster somewhere in New Hampshire about 1828 or 1830. It was taken to Marshfield when the great statesman was at the zenith of power and reputation. It was frequently used by Mr. Webster and members of his family. It was then that the name of "yellow wagon" was given it supposably because it was painted yellow. Years after Mr. Webster's death it was found stored away on some beams in an old shed. It was sold to Willard Houghton of Houghton's express. He had the wagon put in order and used it.

Something like a dozen years ago there was a craze for old wagons in Franklin county, and the Webster wagon was purchased by George T. C. Holden, now of Hudson and a well known landlord, and who was then residing in Greenfield. The old wagon was made to look as well as possible, and it excited much interest. It was used by Mr. Holden for pleasure driving and was shown at various times when collections of antiquities were exhibited.

In time Mr. Holden disposed of his livery business to Thomas Nims, now of Athol, and the old wagon went with the remainder of the stock. Mr. Nims had no use for the old wagon and traded it one day to Henry S. Wood, receiving in return a bull terrier dog. The dog was named Daniel Webster and is still alive and owned by the Nims family in Greenfield. Mr. Wood used the old wagon until he tired of it and then allowed it to stand out of doors on Pettis' plain. It now has for company several broken down carriages, and the turkeys that roam over the plain use it as a roosting place at night.

One or two boards are missing from the bottom of the body, but otherwise than this it is capable of rendering excellent service for many years to come. The axles are entirely of wood, and all the iron work is hand made. The springs are of wood and are attached to the body by leather straps.—Boston Globe.

Her Mistake.

"Bride" was written in unmistakable characters all over her from the top of her carefully waved hair to the toe of her patent leather boot, "bride" was stamped upon her pale gray tailor made frock, "bride" flashed from the new gold ring on her left hand, and "bride" proclaimed itself in her blush and wrote itself in her simper. Consequently when she and her husband entered the dining room they were received with distinguished consideration by the waiters and with general interest by the public.

The husband had read the menu, but had not given the order, when he was seized with an idea.

"My love," he said, leaning over so that his head almost touched the tablecloth, "I've forgotten my purse. I left it in my other trousers. I must go and get it. You'll not mind waiting a minute?"

"Oh, no, dear!" she assured him.

"And you love me?" he inquired anxiously.

"Ess," she assured him. "An do so 'ove 'ittle wife?"

After setting her mind at rest on that point the gentleman departed. She gazed blushingly around the room. In a few minutes she felt him standing back of her chair.

"Does oo 'ove me yet?" she inquired tenderly, turning to give him a trustful glance as she did so.

And when she met the waiter's gaze she nearly fainted.—New York World.

THINK BEFORE YOU SPEAK.

For Sound, Some Philosophers Argue, Will Endure For All Eternity.

The real thinking philosophers of all times have entertained some of the oddest notions imaginable. Those of Sir John Herschel, Babbage, Newton and Sir William Hamilton in regard to the permanence of sound and light waves are worthy of thoughtful consideration. Babbage's "Ninth Bridgewater Treatise," for example, seriously insists on the theory of the permanence of all spoken words. He argues that the pulsations of the air set in motion by human voices cease not to exist with the sounds to which they give rise, but that the waves once started must of a necessity go on forever. He says, "Waves so raised perambulate the surfaces of land and sea, and soon every atom of the atmosphere takes up the altered movement due to the infinitesimal portion of the primitive motion which has been conveyed to it through countless channels and which must continue to influence its paths throughout its future existence." In another portion of his works he says: "Every atom impressed with good and with ill retains at once the motions which have been imparted to it, and these are mixed and combined in tens of thousands of ways. The very atmosphere we breathe is the ever living witness of the sentiments we have uttered. And in another state of being the offender may still hear reviibrating in his ears the very words uttered perhaps thousands of centuries before, which at once caused and registered his own condemnation."

Henry Reed, the English lecturer and philosopher, once made a similar declaration in regard to the perpetuity of sound and was afterward informed by some of the more intelligent persons who had been in the audience that for many days afterward they had almost feared to speak, dreading the possibility of the return of the words in the life to come.

A similar idea with regard to the permanence of light waves was promulgated by the great Sir William Hamilton. Walking with Sir John Herschel one day, he remarked, "Would you not like to see one of the great battles of ancient times—say Marathon or Actium?" "Yes," answered Herschel, "but how is the thing to be done?" "Well," replied Hamilton, "if one could travel away from the earth with a velocity exceeding that of light, he would at last arrive at a place where it would be possible to look back on the waves of light set in motion by that battle and thus get a good view of it."—St. Louis Republic.

CONVERTED UP A TREE.

The Rev. Dr. Eddy Preached to an Audience of One and Convinced It.

The Rev. Dr. Eddy was at one time a theological student at the Northwestern university. Accompanied by some of his classmates, he went to the camp meeting, where he was down on the programme to preach his first sermon. Here they found a young man named Fred Houghton, who was much under conviction because of his sins. Soon all the theological students had surrounded the penitent and were exhorting him to accept Christ as his Savior. Every influence known to the future divines was brought to bear on Houghton, until it became evident that it was becoming somewhat wearisome to him, and he went to the woods. Along toward evening, like Zaccheus of old, who climbed up into a sycamore tree, he ascended into a basswood tree whose limbs nearly touched the ground, and there pursued his meditations.

Dr. Eddy was to preach that night and felt nervous and apprehensive. As the shades of night were approaching he also hied himself to the woods and rehearsed his sermon beneath the tree in which Houghton was ensconced. Thinking himself alone, and that none but the eye of God was upon him, he warmed up and in eloquent tones exhorted his imaginary hearers to accept the faith. When he had finished great was his surprise when Houghton descended from the tree and said he was willing to come to Christ and declared that Dr. Eddy's sermon had saved him.

In after years Dr. Eddy declared that had Houghton shouted while he was in the midst of his funeral sermon over Houghton's remains he would not have been more surprised than he was when Houghton came down the tree.—New York Dispatch.

as a $1,000 vase or a rare piece of bric-a-brac. Visitors like to look at her, and consequently the prettier and more graceful the girl the higher wages she can command. Long, narrow eyes, thin, black brows and a clear complexion are the things desired. An oriental girl's hair is always shiny and well arranged, and everything about her is invariably neat. A part of her duties is attendance at the door. This is where the spectacular feature counts. After the ring of the electric bell has died away there is a pattering or slippered feet or the clack of little Japanese wooden stilts, and the door swings back, revealing a small, brilliant figure, with a card tray concealed in the depths of her sleeve or kimono. It is all very fetching.

Another function that the maiden from over the seas is expected to perform is serving 6 o'clock tea. This is peculiarly appropriate and lends an aroma to the beverage. It never seems the same afterward, when a Gretchen, with a face like a platter, or a Hibernian carries the tray. The fad started in New York and has naturally reached its height in San Francisco, where the missions are not able to supply the people who call upon them. The missions, in fact, require references before they will allow their girls to go out. There is too much trouble in rescuing them to have them slip back again, as they are quite likely to do if they are not carefully watched. It will not do to give them the liberties that other serving maids have, for they are like wax in the hands of designing people.—New York Correspondent.

Counterfeit Compliments.

Truth telling people are not so pleasant to spend a quarter of an hour with as flatterers, but they wear better to the end of the 24, writes Mrs. Hamilton Mott in The Ladies' Home Journal. I know a woman who has the art of accidentally saying in conversation the nicest things, things that make you want to put your arm about her or kiss her hand in thanks. You hear her say openly one day that she is fond enough of hearing pretty things not to care whether they are genuine or not, and your folly is not so superlative that you can take much comfort in her favor after that. You come to know the counterfeit, no matter how bright it is.

Emperor William's uniforms are not all made by the same tailor, nor are they made in Berlin, but by court tailors in various parts of the empire, all of whom possess his measures. The average price of a military coat is given as $45.

SENTIMENT AND BLOOMERS.

Things all seem to be awry,
Babies for their mothers cry,
Lovers for their sweethearts sigh,
Angrily the fathers fret and fume.
Naught is as it used to be,
Ev'rywhere we changes see,
Woman wants to be more free,
All because the blooming bloomers bloom.

Many maidens out at night
Make a most unseemly sight,
Give the horses all a fright
As they quickly on the vision loom.
Out we wander bright and gay,
In the gladsome light of day,
But we turn our heads away
When we see those blooming bloomers bloom.

Out they stretch from side to side
Till it cannot be denied
They appear full four feet wide,
Yet are scanty, one must tearfully assume.
Sad indeed the beauty's fate,
Quick her reign must terminate,
Hearts she cannot subjugate
When men see those blooming bloomers bloom.

Cupid's fairly crowded out,
Pushed aside beyond a doubt,
At his wiles all lovers flout.
He himself must surely see his doom.
Sentiment is going fast,
Grace belongs to times long past,
How can love a minute last
When one sees the blooming bloomers bloom.
—Chicago Record.

At Dinner.

He—Doubtless you have often been proposed to.

She—Why! What makes you think that?

He—Moths will singe themselves in the flame.

She—Do you flatter yourself that that is original?

He—Oh, no. It's merely a quotation.

She—Somewhat trite.

He—Admitted. But, to start again at the beginning.

She—Where else would you start?

He—I have known girls to start at the end of a book. But, for a fresh start, did it ever occur to you what an excellent place a dinner table is for a proposal?

She—No. Why?

He—Because it's impossible for the fair one to fly. She must sit still and listen.

She—But the doctors prescribe light and amusing conversation at meals.

He—Isn't it possible for a declaration of love to fulfill the condition? I'm sure the bonds of modern matrimony are often airy enough.

She—After all, it depends upon the people, I suppose. Still, it must be difficult to play at making love with the soup, and Love himself must freeze if swallowed with the ice.

He—Suppose we try.

She—Oh, no, indeed, or I really must excuse myself.

He—And leave me stranded, like the last bit of cake on the dish.

She—Don't you flatter yourself in the sweet simile?

He—No. We can imagine that it is an uninviting bit, perhaps a trifle bitter.

She—And stale and hard.

He—No. Still soft enough to be molded into any form by beautiful fingers.

She—Mine would form it into a pellet.

He (eagerly)—So you could swallow it more easily?

She—No, indeed. So it could roll away and be lost more easily.—Life.

Banished From Roam.

"Hello!" called the crossroads specter as a shorted form went skurrying by.

The ghost from the castle stopped and clanked his chain.

"It's all up," he wailed bitterly. "I've quit."

"Quit?" the crossroads specter exclaimed. "What for? Anything wrong?"

"Wrong?" echoed the ghost from the castle in a high key. "What do you think of putting burglar alarms on every door and window? I can't step on a rug or brush against an iron bed without setting 40 bells to ringing! What kind of a way is that to do? I'm sick of it, I tell you, and I'm off."

"Well," the crossroads specter said thoughtfully, "I'll join you."

"You?" the ghost from the castle returned in surprise. "I thought you had a perfectly soft snap?"

"So I had," the specter made reply, "but they surveyed an electric road through here today and are going to run it every night under a broad glare. What sort of a soft snap do you call that? I'm with you. Wither thou ghost I will go."

So, joining hands, they struck out for a new country, while over in the farmyard the corkscrew lustily.—New York Recorder.

One Use of the Bicycle.

Conversation between two charming bicyclists on Plymouth avenue last evening:

Maude—I can't get him to propose.

Amy—Have you tried everything?

Maude—I think so.

Amy—Have you let him see you fall off your bicycle? That's usually a clincher.

Maude—Thanks! I'll try it.—Union and Advertiser.

Why He Was Late.

"What makes you so late coming to school this morning?" asked Mr. Leonard, a teacher in one of the New York public schools, of a tardy pupil named Horned Brocke.

"They arrested a burglar in Fifty-eighth street, and ma sent me to the station house to see if it was pa," was the reply.—Texas Siftings.

Growing Queens in Autumn.

A correspondent writes as follows in The Canadian Bee Journal:

I go around just after the honey harvest is over and hunt up all the colonies containing old queens, or colonies that did not winter well or do but little for me through the season. All such queens I kill as soon as I can after the flow, before the drones are all destroyed. I just let those hives start and rear cells. About eight days after I go through and destroy all cells where I do not wish any queens reared. Then I go to some hive where I killed an old queen that had previously done well and take out cells and distribute them in the other hives where I had destroyed all cells. They will all accept them, and in a few days will have young queens and from good stock. Such queens are almost sure to do well for one season, providing they are properly wintered. If I wish to change the blood in a few of my colonies, I would send to some reliable dealer and get queens and have them ready to put right in when the other ones were killed. My experience in superseding in this way, and at the above time, is this: It prevents the colonies from using up a lot of stores in rearing young bees only to die off and help to clog up the entrance in the winter. Where there is a fall flow, it would probably be better to have young laying queens to replace the old ones.

THE SOUTH OF TODAY

FACTS CONCERNING ITS RECENT GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

Changes Since the War—Reckless Exaggeration—Its New Manufactures—An Indigenous School of Literature—Notes of the Atlanta Exhibition.

[Special Correspondence.]

ATLANTA, Sept. 30.—Veterans of the Army of the Cumberland who on their way here attended the G. A. R. encampment at Louisville and the dedication at Chickamauga park tell me that all their other enjoyments are second to the interest they take in the amazing changes in the country. Among them is an unusually large proportion of private soldiers and men of moderate means—men who have traveled but little since the war—and to these men it is just as if a great panorama were unrolled before their eyes, the general view of 1864 giving place with one turn of the crank to the general view of 1895. They grow fiercely enthusiastic in talking of the great stock farms and lovely peach orchards on the line of the Bragg and Buell races in 1862, of the great iron furnaces northwest of Chattanooga and the manufactories in that city, of the finely equipped railways and pretty passenger stations, and, most of all, of the bewildering stir and action of Atlanta, which was, aside from the military, but a dull place when they first saw it and mostly ruins when they left it.

Reckless Exaggeration.

Now, in all this there is a deal of truth, but lest we blow the southern trumpet a little too loud it is well to begin with some cautionary statements of fact. It is first to be noted that the boys of 1864-5 saw all this country at its worst, not only because of war's desolation, but of their ignorance of the soil and its capacities. To a newcomer from the central northwest an old field in this middle south looks like a desert. In 1864 our regiment passed the summer at Bridgeport, Ala., and the boys were forever comparing the red earth of that section with the fat black soil of the Wabash country and wondering how any one could extract a living from "such an old brickyard." Now every one of those little coves in the Cumberland mountains is like a garden of Eden for loveliness, and the wonderful "blue springs," from which we hauled water for our camp—springs a rod square, in which the longest plummet line could find no bottom—are fashionable resorts for health or pleasure. Through what was then a wooded wilderness be-

FRANK L. STANTON.

tween the mountains and the river long trains of cars pass almost hourly, bearing coal and iron ore from the Cumberland plateau, and from the site of our camp, then so solitary, one can see the smoke of seven furnaces. So far so good, but along with this goes the usual evil, which is thus forcibly set forth by Mr. T. H. Martin of The Dixie Magazine in a recent talk with me:

"They have run the thing into the ground and made the south ridiculous by wholesale and reckless exaggeration. There are two papers of influence in the south which have a system of counting that practically multiplies from five to ten fold. They count an enterprise when it is first projected, then when the company is organized, again when work is begun, and so on till, without exactly saying so, they convey the impression that the south is thickest from river to sea with manufactories. It is just now impossible to get exact statistics, but within my own knowledge there are at least eight very large cotton mills nearly completed, of which the four most noted are at Atlanta and Rome, Ga.; Gadsden, Ala., and Pelzer, S. C. You speak of seeing new mills in process of construction at every important place along the Southern railroad. Well, those are all additions and enlargements, good in their way, but not new enterprises. It's the same with mines and furnaces and iron works generally. I have been fighting that sort of thing, and they call me a pessimist, but exaggeration is liable to do us great harm."

It is difficult to get the exact figures down to date, but it is not impossible as "Dixie" Martin thinks, for there are many gentlemen now at the exposition who are too deeply interested to be misled and who keep tab on their particular lines down to every Saturday night. Mr. William A. Knowles of the Rome (Ga.) Tribune gives me the exact present situation in his bailiwick and modestly claims that the new cotton mill there will be the greatest in the south. It is constructed by the Massachusetts Cotton company and is to be in operation by Jan. 1. The village in which the operatives are to live will add at least 2,000 to the population of Rome. General Willard Warner, senator from Alabama in 1870 and thereabout, keeps the exact figures to date on iron and its related products. These gentlemen and many others make heavy deductions from recently published statistics, and still the residue is wonderful. Taking the general statements published at the beginning of this year in the hurrah editions of the boomer papers and adding or discounting to date according to the experts, men themselves in the business, I think the following facts certain:

Material Progress.

In the 15 years from 1880 to 1895 the number of manufacturing establishments in the south, exclusive of Delaware, Maryland and Missouri, increased from 54,562 to 59,300, the capital invested from $179,398,000 to $550,000,000, the employees from 315,400 to 560,000 and the wages paid from $62,148,872 to about $200,000,000. In 1880 the total of coal mined in this section was 2,598,736 tons, while this year the gentlemen named think the amount will go near to ten times as much, of which nearly one-half will be from West Virginia. Many other interesting statements do these gentlemen make, but most of them are not of a nature to be verified by any means at command. For instance, the total value of farm products in 1880 was $611,369,145, according to the census, and this year the optimists think it will be 50 per cent greater in value, while the pessimists hasten to add that if prices were good it would be 100 per cent greater, as the product is certainly doubled. At the same time they differ even more radically on this year's cotton crop, one school asserting that it isn't an ounce over 6,500,000 bales, and the man who sells for less than 10 cents will live to kick himself, and the other that it is nearer 8,000,000 and the man who does not sell while it is up will be sorry. But as neither party can prove anything let us, as Alonzo Altisonant said, "anchor to the immutable past and not soar into the illimitable regions of ultra vires."

Interesting as the exhibit is and important in a material point of view, I confess that I am still more interested in the great fact that since the war southern writers have literally created an indigenous school of literature. Indigenous it certainly is, and that beyond all question by any critic. It is unlike any other literature and simply could not have been produced anywhere else but in the highlands of the central south. That remarkable California literature which began perhaps as early as 1855 and culminated in Bret Harte, Prentice Mulford and their contemporaries was not more racy of its native soil, but of all that, be it noted, no part was produced by native Californians, while of this every line is by men and women born and reared among and inspired by the scenes they describe. A score of years ago Judge Tourgee, author of "The Fool's Errand," etc., predicted that in 30 years after the war closed literary sympathy, or rather the general tone of the most popular literature, would be in favor of the Confederates. He probably drew that conclusion from the historic commonplace that there are always more romance and sentiment about the lost cause, if the defeated have fought long and well, than the victorious, as with the Irish of 1691 and the Scotch Jacobites. Be that as it may, it is a palpable fact that Thomas Nelson Page, Joel Chandler Harris, Richard Malcolm Johnston, Amelie Rives Chanler, "Charles Egbert Craddock," Frank L. Stanton, Henry Clay Fairman and many others have kindled here a flame which has startled the world and by retrospect cast a halo of sentiment and glory upon the grave of the dead Confederacy.

At the Exhibition.

All this is a long way from the Cotton States and International exposition, which I am supposed to be seeing and describing, but despite the rapid progress the exposition is still not quite at its best, and when I walk through it I see at every turn such cheering proofs of progress in sections of the south I visited many years ago that in the retrospect I forget the present show. Early in 1881 I traveled nine weeks in the central south, and at the end recorded a prophecy that this section—the highland central and piedmont south—was to be the location of a finer civilization than any yet known; that it would have enough of the push and energy of the north without that hard material spirit that too often goes with it; that it would develop even more of that bonhomie and high toned courtesy with which the old aristocracy of the south was credited and without the attendant evils, and, in short, that the white race would in these plateaus and in this middle latitude attain and long maintain the highest average of physical strength and mental activity. But I am totally unable to agree with southerners as to the future of the lowland south. A glance at the map will show that from this central plateau the streams flow to every point of the compass. Follow down any stream, east, west or south, and so long as it flows rapidly over rocky or gravelly bottoms all is well, but when, once past the last line of hills, the water begins to flow sluggishly and bayous appear, there the white race begins to decline.

I can notice a big difference in five miles. After various tours in every part of it I am satisfied that all that bayou region belongs by nature to the negroes. In fact, they have taken more than half of it already. In seven counties they outnumber the whites by more than ten to one, and in nearly 300 they are from two to nine to one. The reader who has not noted the rapid transfer of peoples in the south will find food for amazement in the figures of the ninth census and the eleventh. They show that in all that part of the south peculiarly fitted for the white man he is gaining rapidly, while in the bayou region the negro is the gainer. In this exposition one can study the work of the races separately, and even after making a liberal discount we must still admit that the progress of the whole south in the past 15 years has indeed been wonderful. Despite the many delays the exposition seems a marvelous success, and it is peculiarly gratifying to note that thousands of old Federal soldiers were here the first week. Still more is it a pleasure to record their views and catch some of their enthusiasm about the new south.

J. H. BEADLE.

A Word to the Married.

The world is not big enough for the successful disagreement of man and wife. They may part, but it is not success; it is failure. Both must carry away the marks of it, and whatever may happen neither is quite as good as before. In spite of divorce laws and all easements of that sort, we have contrived to make a deeply serious business of marriage. We ought to applaud those who succeed in it, because success is so indispensably necessary.

I declare that I am personally grateful to married people who get on conspicuously well. They are a reassuring spectacle in society, and as part of society I take comfort in knowing them and am obliged to them for existing.—"The Point of View" in Scribner's.

Over Four Hundred Perfumes.

It is an interesting thing to know that 4,200 species of plants are gathered and used for commercial purposes in Europe. Of these 420 have a perfume that is pleasing and enter largely into the manufacture of scents, soaps and sachets. There are more species of white flowers gathered than of any other color—1,124. Of these 187 have an agreeable scent, an extraordinary large proportion. Next in order come yellow blossoms, with 651, 77 of them being perfumed. Red flowers number 823, of which 84 are scented. The blue flowers are of 594 varieties, 34 of which are perfumed, and the violet blossoms number 808, 13 of which are pleasantly odoriferous.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Comstock Mines.

The hottest mines in the world are the Comstock. On the lower levels the heat is so great that the men cannot work over 10 or 15 minutes at a time. Every known means of mitigating the heat have been tried in vain. Ice melts before it reaches the bottom of the shafts.

ON HORSEBACK.

Wigglesworth Tries It and Blames His Wife For the Result.

"The minister's wife was here this afternoon," said Mrs. Wigglesworth.

"Humph!" grunted Mr. Wigglesworth. "What kind of a show is she getting up now to help raise her husband's salary?"

"They're going on a little family picnic to Pine hill tomorrow," Mrs. Wigglesworth continued hesitatingly, "and want us to go with them. I told them I would ask you, but I didn't think you'd care to go."

"That's it!" cried Mr. Wigglesworth, jabbing his knife savagely into a biscuit. "Try to keep me out of all the fun you can. Keep Wigglesworth tied up in the office earning money so you can swell around in society wearing clothes—that's the way. I hate such selfishness."

"She said," Mrs. Wigglesworth went on, "that I could ride in the carryall with them, and that they would borrow Mr. Bimley's horse for you to ride—if—if you thought you—you could," she added doubtfully.

"Thought I could?" echoed Mr. Wigglesworth scornfully. "Why not? Ain't I as well able to ride a horse as any of your family? It may be some time since I was on a saddle, but I don't have to have none of you nor your ministers to show me how."

Neighbors looking out of windows next morning saw Mrs. Wigglesworth loading into the carriage, along with the minister and his wife, three baskets, four children and other concomitants of a family picnic.

"Rejoiced to see you, Brother Wigglesworth," exclaimed the minister heartily as Mr. Wigglesworth came down the walk. "Nature is unusually propitious for our little outing, and our hearts should sing with gladness."

"That's so," Mr. Wigglesworth acknowledged. "Where's my horse?"

At that instant a boy appeared towing a long, gaunt animal once white in color, with a little wisp of mane and a tail of a bobbish character. He was a horse who held up his head and regarded the world with suspicion.

"Whoa!" shouted Mr. Wigglesworth as loudly as he dared to wish the minister present. "Why don't ye hold the horse still?" he said savagely to the boy at the end of the bridle.

"How kin I hold her still?" retorted the boy, about whom the horse now went revolving, closely followed by Mr. Wigglesworth. "Git on her back, an she'll stand still."

"Don't ye give me any of your sarse," said Mr. Wigglesworth, glaring at the boy. "Whoa—whoa, good hossy!"

Several times Mr. Wigglesworth got a toe in the stirrup, but the instant he essayed to lift himself the horse would flaunt his little bud of a tail and skip kittenishly away, while Mr. Wigglesworth would come heavily to the ground, and the boy at the end of the bridle would feel his arms yanked out of their sockets. When this performance had been repeated for the twentieth time, they gave heed to the advice which Mrs. Wigglesworth had for several minutes been earnestly promulgating.

"Fetch Ellery one of the kitchen chairs," she said, and the minister, solicitous for the success of the picnic dinner, went and got it.

"Now," he suggested, "perhaps I can assist you, Brother Wigglesworth. If you will stand in the chair, the boy and I will push the horse up to you, and doubtless you can then mount with ease."

It wasn't a very horsemanlike proceeding, but the forenoon was wasting, and Mr. Wigglesworth, with a hot, red face, angrily agreed to it.

"I'll take it out of him when I get him on the road," he muttered, with an awful air of revenge, as he stood up in the chair.

It was a successful maneuver. Flanking the gaunt steed, the minister pushed him gently toward the waiting Wigglesworth, who slipped a leg over the saddle before the astonished animal realized the confidence game that was being played upon him. Just at that instant Mrs. Wigglesworth had climbed out of the carriage in an earnest desire to lend assistance. Flinging his head around with a little gust of disappointment, the horse saw her close upon him waving her parasol, and with a loud snort he waltzed across to the opposite sidewalk, Mr. Wigglesworth clutching wildly at his scanty mane and poking his feet madly about in vain search of the stirrups.

"What ye doing?" he yelled as the horse fluttered nervously against the fence. "What kind of a fool you trying to act out this time?"

"I didn't mean to do anything," answered Mrs. Wigglesworth, abashed and frightened. "I was only going to help, and the horse saw me and—and jumped."

"Well, what ye expect?" cried Mr. Wigglesworth angrily. "What ye s'spose he'd do when he saw you? Wonder he hadn't dashed my lungs out on a telephone pole—get out—keep away, can't ye?" he yelled as his wife came nearer, uttering some coaxing phrases and putting out a hand to soothe the agitated beast.

"Whoa, good little hossy!" she said in sugary tones.

"Get away!" shouted Mr. Wigglesworth as the horse, unwon by these blandishments, ground his rider's leg against a fencepost. "What ye doing with that blamed old red umbrella. Put it up, can't ye?"

There are many inscrutable things in this life, and Mr. Wigglesworth always has maintained that his wife is one of them. When he shouted for her to put up the red sunshade that she was nervously fluttering in her hand, she put it up. Only she did it the other way. As its circular form flamed forth with a crackling noise the gaunt steed, already overwrought with the confusion and loud shouting, gathered his feet under him and bolted around the corner.

Summer visitors out for a morning stroll were surprised to see a long, bony horse flashing by wearing a rider who apparently was unaccustomed to that style of locomotion. The rider's feet were thrust through the stirrups to their ankles, and his trousers were worked up nearly to the knee. At every third bound of the horse, a bound shorter and more skippy than the other two, the rider would go into the air, so that people of quick eyesight standing behind could look under him and catch a glimpse of the town clock. Then he would come down again—sometimes on the horse's neck and sometimes on the pommel of the saddle.

After this section of the parade had gone by and quiet was settling down the bystanders were again startled with an apparition of a large, old fashioned carryall filled with white faced children, lunch baskets and three grown people. A clerical looking gentleman in spectacles and without a hat was urging forward the astonished looking horse, spurring him on with loud words of encouragement and staring steadfastly ahead with a countenance upon which horror sat, while a faintly looking woman clung on the rear seat and aimlessly brandished a red umbrella.—W. O. Fuller, Jr., in New York Recorder.

A CELESTIAL ANNEX.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER'S IMPRESSIONS IN DARKEST SAN FRANCISCO.

A Blot Upon Civilization—The Plague Spot of a Great City—The Chinese Theater—An Infamous Resort—Heathen Characteristics—A Nightmare.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—"If you want to go through Chinatown and see it thoroughly and in all its phases, get Billy Glennon to take you," was the advice tendered me by those who know the ropes.

So I sought Mr. William Glennon, who for ten years was a police officer in Chinatown and who now is the detective of the Palace hotel. Glennon is a veritable Beau Brummel in appearance, manner and dress. He boasts of having conducted more distinguished visitors through Chinatown than any other policeman in San Fran-

MURDERERS' ALLEY.

cisco. His watch chain sports a handsome locket given him by Henry Irving as a souvenir of the actor's trip, and ladies of all ranks and professions, from Mrs. Harrison to Amelie Rives, have been his protegees on visits to the most picturesque quarter of San Francisco.

"Frankly," said he as we made our arrangements, "there are a lot of catchpenny fakes in Chinatown calculated to delude and rob the tenderfoot. Guides tell the most amazing stories, which visitors swallow with great gusto. I shall take pleasure in putting you on to some of these fakes for the benefit of the public."

So, really sacrificing myself for the benefit of the great American public, which so loves to be humbugged, I decided to endure the loathsome features of Chinatown for an evening in order to warn others.

An Individual Town.

In the first place, Chinatown is really a little city by itself, a town swarming and bristling with these weird, curious folks who in ceaselessly running hither and thither remind one of nothing so much as an army of black beetles, hurrying about, disappearing suddenly in the ground and as suddenly bobbing up again. There are 30,000 of these black beetles in Chinatown, and every one of them is out after nightfall. You step from the crowded modern American streets of San Francisco straight into a bit of heathendom. The transformation is so sudden it fazes you for a time. Down narrow streets filled with truckers' shops, chicken coops, temporary pigpens, fish stalls, wood piles, baskets and dirt you go, holding your nose. The flare of burning peanut oil on little braziers illuminates the gaudy joss houses, the deafening crash of tom toms and bang of cymbals from the theaters torment your ears, the mournful Celestial gibberish everywhere resounds, dark, evil faces glare in yours for an instant and are gone, only to be replaced by more dark, evil faces—this is Chinatown. These streets center in dismal open courts, reeking in filth and surrounded by rooms scarcely bigger than ratholes wherein the black beetles burrow. "Chinks" thrive best and huddle closest where sunlight cannot come.

Many of the poor whites of San Francisco come to buy their meats, poultry and fish of the Chinese butchers. Here is another curious phase of life. The Chinese sell these necessaries cheaper than they can be bought in the city. So at night Chinatown is thronged with poorly dressed white people who are buying tomorrow's meal from the almond eyed folks.

Quite Oriental.

The barber shops are never failing sources of amusement. You stand before them perfectly fascinated by the performances going on therein. The sign is a four legged frame, the legs painted green with scarlet knobs on top. Inside, the barbers are industriously shaving with razors of triangular shape, about two inches long, an inch wide at one end, hollow ground and weighing about two ounces. Other artists are applying delicate instruments to the cleansing of the eyelids. The refined process of swabbing the ears and pulling hairs out of the nostrils is also in full blast. The walls are decorated with false cues. When a Chinaman is sent to prison, his cue is shaved off. Of course this is a terrible disgrace. When he comes out, the first thing to be done is to get a cue and braid it in with the remains of his former glory. This is the way police officers discover jailbirds. In making an arrest they grab at the cue. If it comes off, they know they have a man with a past—a cute way of discovery, in fact. It is a mark of great disrespect to wear the cue coiled in the presence of superiors. The smartest cue I saw in Chinatown was on the head of one of the most notorious highbinders in the quarter. It was at the entrance to Cum Cook alley, or Murderers' row, where more murders are committed than in any other street in Chinatown. "Look behind you quickly," whispered the detective. "There is one of the worst characters among the highbinders." I turned and looked at him. He was a dandy, that one—sleek, trig, jaunty, with wicked, bold eyes, a store of insolent defiance and a don't-give-a-d—n air. He was exquisitely tidy in his dress, and his pigtail almost touched the ground. He nodded to Glennon, eyed our party contemptuously and strutted by like a pompous young peacock.

At the Theater.

The theater! Ah, there was the fun! The price of admission varies with the time of entrance. We went in about 10 o'clock and paid "four bits," as they say there, or 50 cents, apiece. Chinamen go in early in the evening for 25 cents and later for 10 cents. If the play stops one minute before midnight, the audience can demand and get its money back. No women are allowed on the floor of the theater. They sit in the boxes, while visitors go upon the stage and sit with the players. It is certainly a trial for one's nerves and risibilities. There are no curtains, no flies, no wings. The musicians sit at the back of the stage with their coats off; keeping up a din with gongs, tomtoms, fiddles and cymbals which is simply infernal. But fearful as it is, it is as nothing to the yells of the heavy villain or the shrill squawks of the victimized heroine. The actors paint their faces in the most frightful fashion. An Apache out for gore would not show such a variety of colors. The whole performance is like a hideous nightmare and funny beyond any expression. The Chinamen, though, take it very seriously, and the only ones who laughed were those who nudged each other to see me laugh. Any one who likes walks up from the audience and wanders in and out the dressing rooms at the back of the stage. Over the stage is the josshouse of the actors and back of this their living rooms, for they never go out of the theater if they can avoid it. Chinamen have the most utter contempt for actors, and if they catch them on the street will tear their clothing from them and beat them until they are black in the face. "Him ki-ti. Him no good. Him actor man. Him paint him face. Him dress up all same woman," is the summary of their disdainful opinions of the mummer. Apropos of which, Mr. Glennon told me this amusing story of Irving: Among other places the great actor visited was a pawnshop where he bought a lot of beautiful Chinese curios, weapons and pipes. While he was buying he chatted with the Chinese pawnbroker about actors and received his opinion of their worthlessness with a quiet smile. As Irving went up the steps of the cellar shop Glennon turned to the pawnbroker and said: "Well, John, you have put your foot in it this time. That is the greatest English speaking actor on earth." John tore at his cue in horror and wailed: "Him actor man? Me believe him minister man. Me heap d—n foolee."

Baits For the Unwary.

The opium joints! Notwithstanding the stringent statutes against this evil, there are 3,000 "hop heads," or "opium fiends," in San Francisco today and in Chinatown nearly 300 joints. This is the greatest evil this fair city has to deal with. A menace anywhere, it is here a positive threat. One of the most famous, or infamous, joints is that kept by "Blind Annie," who is one of the catchpenny fakes to delude the dimes out of tourists' pockets. "Blind Annie," with her "thousand cats," is the bait which lures the tenderfoot who fancies he is to behold a marvelous sight. The joint is in a dingy cellar reached by a foul alley. It is a room of about 120 square feet. There is not a bit of ventilation. On a greasy, rotten bed sits the little old hag fondling her four or five cats and a mangy, wheezy dog. She is not so blind that she cannot see Detective Glennon's hand as he holds out a coin, which she eagerly clutches and mumbles over. This joint is frequented by white girls who wish to hit the pipe. There are plenty others, dozens of nasty holes, with tiers of bunks waiting for the victims of the "dope." In one close, foul room I stood and watched an old, old man, who looked to be 150 at least, roll his pill and heat it at the nut oil lamp. Around the room lay men and women in various stages of drunkenness and dishabille. "It was through that window," whispered Mr. Glennon, "that a woman sprang one night when a raid was made on this joint. I caught her, but could not drag her back, as she was very heavy. Another officer went around and took her down outside." The most notorious joint for whites is Ah King's on Jackson street. As we came out of the stifling, disgusting room something flitted through the gloom before us like a ghost—something that turned its face aside as if fearful of being seen—and slunk into a dark corner near a doorway and waited there for us to pass. Even in the shadow of this black courtyard one could see that this cowering, shivering object was a wreck, a phantom, a terrible thing!

There is yet another feature of Chinatown which is quite as loathsome—the traffic in Chinese women, which goes steadily on in spite of laws against it. These girls are at the bottom of the many terrible murders committed in Chinatown. This is the way of it: There is a Chinese vendetta, organized and carried on as systematically as any in Italy. Say that a highbinder, a member of the Lee family, has a young pretty slave who is worth from $1,000 to $2,500 a year to him; that a member of the Wang family, realizing her commercial value, abducts that girl. The Lee family immediately sets forth and kills every member of the Wang family caught out on general principles. If anything is left of the tribe, it retorts on the Lee family. The highbinders use 45 caliber Colts and carry them lying over their arms. Many of the fiercest are domestics in service in San Francisco. There are many instances of a Chinaman's committing an atrocious murder in Chinatown and then calmly going to his employer's house to cook breakfast. And a majority of these murders are committed over some handsome young slave.

Honest Labor.

Chinamen raise nearly all the vegetables grown in California. They are first class market gardeners. They are good shoemakers, and many fashionable San Francisco women have their shoes made in Chinatown. They are splendid cooks and are very useful as scullions and are often employed to do chamberwork in hotels. They will quit domestic service quicker than any other servants known, and they have some secret and mysterious way of leaving a record of their dissatisfaction in their rooms for the benefit of their succes-

IN AN OPIUM JOINT.

sors, thus establishing a boycott difficult to combat unless the mistress of the house can discover the warning. They are very tenacious of their rights as they understand them.

Their profanity is something appalling. Their oaths and curses are ingenious and novel. They hope that their enemies may be chopped into mince meat, that they may rot by inches, and other choice anathemas. They have perfect control of their features, rarely laugh or cry, never show any affection and have no fear of death. They are industrious, economical and peaceable, never giving offense in the street. They will lie, but their honesty in deed is not below that of any mercantile class. They are morally vicious, depraved and clannish to a degree.

When you have done Chinatown and emerged at midnight from one of its famous restaurants, you go home wondering if, after all, it wasn't a nightmare. And for days you see the black beetles scurrying hither and yon, diving into the earth, burrowing there, then sticking up their ugly black heads and crawling out again.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

An Idyl of Autumn.

The vacation season had flown, as vacation seasons sooner or later have to do, and the flush of the dying year lay upon the face of the landscape.

It as that kind of a flush.

The beautiful young heiress was for a long time silent, lost apparently in reflection. Then she spoke.

"What is this new bond issue, Mr. Summerby?" she said.

It seemed a strange question. All summer he had followed attentive in her train, and her utterances had been only light and airy nothings, so natural to the season.

"The new bond issue?" he faltered.

"Yes," she said earnestly.

At times he had dared to let himself think he loved her, but so rich she was, so far above him, that he trembled and hesitated.

He was a man who needed encouragement.

She saw that.

"The bond issue," he explained, "is a government transaction. Needing money, the government issues bonds and sells them, you understand."

A failing horn rustled the dead leaves in the path.

"How nice," she said after a thoughtful pause, "that the government can get money so easily. It is different with private individuals, is it not?"

"Ye-es, it is different," young Mr. Summerby answered. Oh, how awfully different, he thought.

"They cannot issue bonds?" she pursued.

Young Mr. Summerby shook his head. He wished they could.

"And yet," the beautiful heiress went on, "I have heard of bonds"—

Then she stopped. In the tree overhead a squirrel twittered, and a distant cowbell gave forth a mellow note that soothed the ear. Young Mr. Summerby gasped.

"Miss Aster—Maud!" he stammered excitedly. "If I might dare"—

"Mr. Summerby," she began a few moments later.

"Call me George," he interrupted.

"George," she continued. "I think if you will release my hair, where it is caught in your scarfpin, we can go in and see papa."

And when, shortly afterward, the bonds of matrimony were put on to the market they took up the entire issue themselves.—New York Recorder.

Cautious.

Mamma—Mabel, don't you think you have eaten enough jam for breakfast? You would better eat some oatmeal and substantial food.

Mabel—No, mamma. I am afraid that if I eat anything but jam I'll spoil my appetite for lunch.—New York World.

Her Argument.

The teacher of a large Sabbath school class of poor children was particularly anxious that every one of them should be present at the last session before the summer vacation. He especially urged upon them to let nothing but actual necessity keep them at home.

The day after the closing service he met one of his scholars on the street and said sternly, "Why were you not at Sunday school yesterday, Jennie?"

After twisting in her hands for some moments a dubiously clean apology for an apron Jennie answered, with a downcast look:

"Because my hat was so dirty, sir."

"What of that?" said the teacher, still more seriously. "Don't you know that God does not care for outward appearances? He looks to that which is of infinitely more importance, Jennie—that which is within."

"Yes, sir," replied the little maid submissively, "but," she added, feeling she had the right of the matter, after all, "the lining wasn't clean!"—Youth's Companion.

Made Her Careful.

Mrs. Sharptongue—D'you mean t' say you've been married ten years and never had a quarrel with y'r husband?

Fair Stranger—That is true, madam.

"And you always let him have the last word?"

"Yes, madam. I wouldn't for the world do anything to lessen my husband's love for me. He might get careless."

"Careless?"

"Yes. We are jugglers by profession, and at two performances every day I stand against a board while he throws the knives."—London Answers.

Departed Glories of Arles.

Listen, now, and the doves of St. Trophime may tell you of the 100,000 people that Arles contained when in its port Cæsar built the galleys with which he conquered Massilia. They may tell you why Ausonius called it the "Little Rome of Gaul," why Constantine made it the capital of all the Gallic provinces, why even in Charlemagne's time a history writing bishop named it "Arles the opulent," and why, after commerce and liberty had made it rich and beautiful again in the twelfth century and religious wars had caused it to languish again, its old prosperity revived when Provence was united to the crown of France. Then, if you can follow them as with a rush like winds they fly out of their enchanted cloister, they will show you many things, Roman, mediæval and renaissance, which in the wakeful nights of all the rest of your life you will rejoice to remember.—Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer in Century.

The Rocky mountains were first called Montagnes de Pierres Brillantes ("Mountains of Sparkling Stones"); then came Montagnes Rocheuses and finally the designation now in common use. The Indians called them the "Crest of the World."

[illegible] Necessary.

"A wedding present, eh?" asked the dealer. "Is your friend a clubman?"

"Yes, he's a member of two clubs."

"Are you a married man, sir?"

"Yes."

"Well, I'd like to show you a clock invented by a friend of mine. It is peculiarly suitable for a married man who belongs to a club. But first you must give me your word of honor that you will never reveal the secret to any one except a married man whom you know has reached home not earlier than 2 a. m. twice a week for three consecutive weeks. If any woman

OLD SCARLETT'S BURIAL PLACE.

In Peterborough Cathedral, of Which He Had Been Sexton Many Years.

If the visitor to Peterborough cathedral enters the building through the famous west entrance, which has so often, and with good reason, been called the most magnificent portico, not only in England, but in all Europe, and turns abruptly to the left, before proceeding down the nave, he will see upon the wall before him a striking portrait and quaint inscription which mark the burial place of old Scarlett, under the floor of the cathedral, just beneath.

The tombstone, set in the floor, explains, as the inscription on the wall says that it will, that he died in 1594, aged 98 years. His office, that of sexton of the cathedral and the town, is indicated by the keys which he carries and by the spade, pickax and skull beside him. A close examination of the picture shows a leathern whip hanging from his belt, and it seems that the reason for this was that one of the duties of his office was to look after truant and naughty children. It is in connection with this that he is described as having a "scarebabe mighty voice," and it is interesting to note that this is the only record of the use of the word "scarebabe" known in the English language.

The statement that "he has interred this town's householders in his life's space twice over" does not mean that he resurrected and reinterred them, but merely that his own length of life, 98 years, was so great that he buried two generations of his neighbors. All this might have been true of old Scarlett, though, and he have been forgotten long ago, were it not for the fact referred to in the line "He had interred two queens within this space." These were Katherine of Aragon, buried here in 1536, and Mary, queen of Scots, in 1587. It was a strange chance which sent for burial to this same church the bodies of those two unhappy, foreign born queens, perhaps the most pathetic figures in all English history.

Queen Mary's mutilated body was brought here as the nearest suitable church to Fotheringay castle, where she was beheaded, only a few miles distant. Her body lay here for about 25 years, until her son, then become James I of England, had it removed to Westminster Abbey. There still hangs, framed and glazed, upon a pillar near the vault where she was buried, the letter which King James sent to the dean of Peterborough, asking for the removal of the body.

The burial place of Queen Katherine is unmarked except for a small brass plate in the floor bearing her name. When King Henry VIII was asked why he did not build her a suitable monument, he is said to have replied that he left her the grandest monument which ever woman had, meaning the cathedral, which, in his war against the Catholic churches, he spared because she was buried there.—New York Times.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The Minister Thought There Was a Good Deal Before He Finished the Job.

Just after the battle of Perryville, in October, 1862, Dr. Savage, a strong Union man, was at one of his appointments to baptize some children. There was a large crowd, and a southern matron brought her four children to the altar.

"Name this child," said the Union preacher, laying his hand on the child's head.

"Simon Bolivar Buckner," was the reply, which caused a smile to come over the congregation, but the brave preacher went on with his duty.

"Name this child," taking the next in order.

"Pierre Gustav Toutant Beauregard," and the smile grew into a snicker, while Dr. Savage became red in the face. He baptized the young namesake of the engineer soldier and went on with the ceremony.

"Name this child," he gasped, reaching for the third.

"Albert Sidney Johnson," came the answer.

The smile became audible. Heaving a sigh of relief, he took the fourth, a girl, whose gender he fondly supposed would preclude a continuation of heroic reproductions, and said:

"Name this child."

"Mary Stonewall Jackson Lee," came the response that set the congregation into a roar, while the Union parson thought he had hold in his arms the whole Southern Confederacy.—Troy Times.

To Cook Chickens.

A hint to housekeepers when chickens are to be cooked: Do not put them before the fire without first removing the tendons of the legs, or drumsticks. To do this, cut the skin at the joint where the feet unite with the drumstick and twist the two pieces a little to bring out the white tendons. There are a few in front and a large bunch at the back of the legs inclosed in a thin layer of musclelike membrane that makes them look like one large muscle. Scrape off the thick layer and divide the tendon into its smaller parts, and they may be drawn out, one by one, by passing a skewer under them and pulling vigorously. The despised drumstick is now a dainty piece of dark but tender meat, which may even be breaded and cooked by itself as a specially choice dish in various ways. Even where it is served with other cuts, fricassee, stew, roast or broil, the sinews should always be removed.—Philadelphia Press.

Tired Eyes.

In these days of study and sedentary work, requiring much use of the eyes, they often become so tired that they refuse to do their work good. This is particularly true when the work is done in a poor light or when it is fine work. Few eyes will bear any such treatment for any great length of time without being spoiled.

The question is often asked, What can be done in such cases? There is one remedy for tired eyes that has great value. It consists in massage with the hand wet in cold or cool water. Fill a basin with it and standing over it wet the hand with as much water as it will hold and apply it to the eyes, at the same time with the thumb and the forefinger giving the eyes a gentle manipulation. Continue the process for four or five minutes several times a day. The results are often little short of marvelous.—New York Dispatch.

Peter the Great of Russia had a competitive examination of the beauties of the empire in order to secure a perfect wife. Three hundred girls competed, and he selected Eudoxia Feodorovna of Novgorod and three years later locked her up in a convent in order to marry Catherine.

When falling out of a tree or down a steep declivity, bears will roll themselves into a close resemblance to a huge furry ball and thus escape without injury.

POLITENESS DID HIM.

THE CAPTURE OF A LIZARD WITH A BRITTLE BLUE TAIL.

The Reptile Was Shy and Difficult to Approach, but It Fell a Victim to the Snake Hunter's Courteous Friend—Capturing a Prize in Trinidad Gardens.

"In all my travels after things that crawl and creep," said G. R. O'Reilly, the snake hunter, "I have never found any reptile as hard to capture as the big Trinidad lizard. He's a prize when you do capture him. Besides being very beautiful he is unique, as far as I know, for I never found any lizard like him anywhere else than on the island of Trinidad. In length he is about 15 inches and is brown in color, with beautiful leopard spots. But his tail is his chief point of beauty. It is a magnificent iridescent blue, such a hue as you find nowhere else in nature that I know of except in the Brazilian sun butterfly, whose azure wings reflect the light like polished steel. This tail is as brittle as it is beautiful, and when the reptile is dug out of his hole the tail is invariably broken in the capture. Several lizards thus taken were sent to me, but not one of them was intact.

"The first capture I ever made of one of these fellows was achieved by the exercise of the most ceremonious politeness—not on my part, but on the part of a friend who was my unconscious assistant in the capture. It was in the Royal Botanical gardens of Trinidad, just outside the city. Part of the gardens is quite wild, and in this part several of the big lizards had taken up their abode.

"One fine sunny day Assistant Botanist Broadway and J. H. Hart, fellow of the Linnean society, and I were out walking. I, as usual, carrying my long snake stick, a 6 foot rod with a bend at one end. In the midst of the least frequented spot in the gardens we saw a splendid big lizard basking in the sun on a big open space. He was probably 20 yards from his hole, and we were farther from him than that. To try to catch him by a dash would be foolish, for he would be at his hole long before the swiftest runner could overtake him. These fellows travel faster than any other creeping or crawling thing I know of. My two companions and I halted and looked at the lizard. He had seen us and turned his head in our direction.

"'I'd like to get that fellow,' said I.

"'First catch your lizard,' remarked Broadway, making imaginary quotation marks in the air with his forefinger. 'Or catch the tail, which will do just as well. You won't get them both together.'

"'Yes, I will,' said I, 'if you fellows help me,' for an idea had struck me, and I determined to put it into execution.

"They agreed to do anything they could, adding some skeptical sarcastic side remarks. All this time the lizard had kept his eyes fixed on us. Apparently he was satisfied that as long as we moved no nearer he was all right. I proceeded to arrange my plan of campaign, giving orders to my two companions. Only one of them was needful to carry out my scheme, so I sent Broadway to climb a tree, where he could be out of the way, and then said to my other companion:

"'Now, Hart, you've got a reputation here for being polite, so I hear. I want you to put together all the courtesy there is in you and display it for the benefit of that lizard. Just suppose the animal to be the queen of England and your biggest creditor and the only girl you ever loved all in one and address it accordingly. What I particularly want from you is action, however, a sort of minuet performance, bows and scrapes and flourishes.'

"'O'Reilly,' said Hart, eying me distrustfully, 'either you're trying to make a guy of me or you're more of a blathering idiot than I ever took you for, and that's useless.'

"'You can revile me all you want to,' said I, 'only be courteous to the gentleman with the sky blue tail over yonder, and now begin. I'm going to start.'

"Then began the most beautiful exhibition of gallantry that I have ever witnessed. Hart began by taking off his hat and making a low bow to the lizard. He assured the beast that he had no intention of intruding on its after dinner siesta (bow and scrape), but that the fame of the beauty of its iridescent tail (hand on heart and another bow) had drawn him hither to observe a spectacle of magnificence such as never before had gladdened his eyes (three dance steps, two waves of the hat and profound obeisance). For five minutes he went on giving the lizard taffy, and I could hear Broadway cackling from his perch in the tree like a whole flock of chickens. But you never saw anything so pleased as that lizard. The whole performance just took him by storm. He was immensely interested and amused and flattered. Here was a very large two legged animal capering before him in the most entertaining fashion and making queer noises of a not unpleasant nature entirely for his benefit and all the time having the good taste to keep at a proper and respectful distance. What more could a lizard expect than to have amusement furnished him at his own home? He cocked his head first on one side and then on the other. He blinked his eyes and gently waved his tail. A more contented lizard couldn't be found in all Trinidad.

"While the performance was going on I had made a detour and was nearing a spot where I would be between the quarry and his hole. The lizard was too much attracted by Hart's continuous performance to pay any attention to me, and presently I found myself within a few yards of him and just behind him. About this time I noticed that Hart's language had altered for the worse. His stock of compliments had been exhausted, and though his deportment was as ceremonious, his gestures as graceful and his voice as soft as before the language he used comported ill with these manifestations.

"'Oh, if I only had you in reach,' he said, with a sweet smile and wave of the hand and in dulcet tones, 'wouldn't I show you a trick in politeness! Yes, wink at me, you miserable, bloated, polka dotted earthworm. Wag your greasy blue tail. In about two seconds there'll be a stick over your neck, you slithery, slimy, deformed mud grubber. I'll teach you what politeness is when I get you in a cage, but the boot will be on the other foot then. There! How d'yo like that? Hurrah, we've got him!'

"I had placed the stick over the lizard's neck and pinned him to the ground. It was the first intimation that he had of my approach. He snapped viciously with his powerful jaws, but I soon had him safe, and we bore him home in triumph. The secret of the capture and the efficacy of Hart's politeness, as I explained it to him, lay in the fact that almost all animals are curious, especially reptiles. So interested had the lizard become in watching and listening to Hart that I had no difficulty in approaching him."—New York Sun.

THE MODERN YOUNG MAN.

How He Appears In His Pleasant or Unpleasant Guises.

We have so often discussed the modern young woman in her varied and varying phases that it seems right and proper that we contemplate the modern young man, for he appears in as many guises, which, if perhaps not quite as pleasing to study, are at least worth a little time in being dissected by the pen.

To begin with, there is the heavy creature of putty countenance who wishes to pose as a litterateur. He writes abstruse articles that are never published. He haunts the society of those who have found a literary footing, and to the circle where he genuinely belongs he descants of upper Bohemia and tries to be as mystifying and dense as possible. As a rule, he succeeds, and by the truthful is dubbed tiresome, by the sycophantic learned.

Then there is the bustling young business man, who is the direct opposite of the owlike personage just described. He blusters, he boasts, he talks shop, but he generally succeeds. Time tones him down, but in his first offusiveness he is wearisome to all save his proud parents or an employer that recognizes in the binster that real energy that will bring more money into his own pockets.

The cynical creature of 24 who sneers at all that is good, tries hard to appear blase and is in reality not half bad is quite amusing in his endeavor to impress the world with his overweening wickedness. If he were one-fourth as bad as he would have you suppose, there would be no parade of his misdeeds, but a sincere desire to hide rather than flaunt his peccadilloes. It is the pleasure that he takes in posing as a deep dyed villain that proves more than all else that he is not what he would have you think.

That distressing type, the ladylike young man, need not be dilated upon at length. He is too silly to be taken seriously and too serious to be treated frivolously; therefore we dismiss him with a sigh that such a type should exist. But when all others have passed in review there is one that comes under no certain type, is not classed with any other man that ever lived, and though he has many faults he is perfect in our eyes, for it is love that makes us blind to his foibles and alive to his virtues.—Philadelphia Times.

SPLITTING SECONDS.

How Minute Intervals of Time Are Accurately Measured.

The measurement of minute intervals of time is one of the most difficult subjects met with in the laboratory, and this is more especially the case as the apparatus employed is often little adapted for the use of those who lack experience in the precision gained by years of experimental work in physics. A Frenchman has recently devised a phorochronograph which comprises a metallic disk, turning freely on an axis passing through its center. The free end of a spring carries a needle point, which bears against the disk. This spring is timed to give 500 vibrations per second. This rate is determined by timing the spring so that it vibrates between known vibrations of 498 and 522 periods per second.

Any want of extreme accuracy in the determination of the intermediate points is not of great importance, as it can be shown that the difference only affects the fifth place of decimals of a single second. Of course any variation in speed of the disk does not influence the number of vibrations of the spring. By means of a magnesium light traces of the path of the spring are left upon a sensitive plate mounted upon the disk. The apparatus is certainly not new in principle, but the arrangement is one which has not been described in this particular form.—Philadelphia Record.

Bound to Save Him.

Exceptions prove the rule, and the wrong conclusion which a dog may reach from wrong premises may be the best proof that he possesses reasoning power. The following story shows plainly that the dog in the case lacked information, but not the faculty of reasoning:

When the Gloucester lifeboat was launched in 1807, it was deemed necessary for two men to throw themselves into the sea in order to show the great utility of cork jackets in keeping the upper part of their bodies above water.

Among the thousands of spectators who were watching the men floating about was a Newfoundland dog, who became much excited at what he no doubt considered to be the perilous condition of the men.

The dog ran hither and thither, barking furiously and in his best and most emphatic canine language trying his very best to prevail upon some one in the large multitude of human beings to go to the men's assistance.

Finding no one to go, splash into the water went the dog and swam directly to the men, one of whom he caught by the sleeve, with the intention of helping him out of danger.

A struggle ensued. The man tried to shake the dog off, but it was of no avail. The dog would not give up his hold, and finally two men in a small boat were obliged to go to the rescue.—Youth's Companion.

Her Qualification.

Theatrical Manager—You say you want an engagement to star in my theater? Your name is not familiar to me. Have you ever starred?

Would Be Actress—Never.

"Where have you played?"

"I never played on the stage."

"Have you received any dramatic instruction?"

"None whatever."

"But you have at least studied the art? You are familiar with the works of the great dramatists, are you not?"

"Never read a play in my life."

"Good heavens, madam, what preparation have you, then, for going on the stage as a star?"

"I have had my photograph taken in 140 different poses."

The manager fainted.—Liverpool Mercury.

A Fortune From Advertising.

The great fortune amassed by the late Dr. Helmbold was a powerful testimonial to the benefits of advertising. It is said that he spent a million dollars in advertising his buchu, and the money came back to him tenfold, but he could not stand prosperity, and so his money went almost as fast as it came. There are many startling stories about his reckless expenditures. He gave $100,000 as a campaign fund and spent $20,000 upon a team of white horses and a barouche, in which he took General Grant to the Monmouth race course the day it was opened. He gave $100 to a poor shoemaker for tapping the heels of his shoes, and to a poor flower girl in the lobby of a hotel he paid $20 apiece for all the bouquets she had on her tray.—Boston Herald.

TIPS IN AMERICA.

The Waiter Said It Was Undignified, but He Took the Quarter.

There is a good deal of nonsense talked about American immunity from tipping. That is a subject on which Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson is ready to exchange a wink or two with any English traveler in the States. In his journey "across the plains" he made at Pittsburg his first acquaintance with the "colored gentleman" as a waiter. For instance: "Seeing he was a very honest fellow, I consulted him upon a point of etiquette—if one should offer to tip the American waiter? Certainly not, he told me. Never. It would not do. They considered themselves too highly to accept. They would even resent the offer. As for him and me, we had enjoyed a very pleasant conversation. He in particular had found much pleasure in my society. I was a stranger. This was exactly one of those rare conjunctures. Without being very clear seeing, I can still perceive the sun at noonday, and the colored gentleman deftly pocketed a quarter."

An American indeed has given us a most graphic summary of the sufferings of the parting guests whom the hotel servants came forth to speed: "His happiness," according to Mr. Smalley, "consists in the reflection that he has made others happy; that he has feed the waiter who has brought his coffee in the morning, the chambermaid or perhaps two chambermaids, the porter who brought up his trunks and the porter who carried them down, a third who put them on a cab, a fourth who looked on while it was loaded, a fifth who blacked his boots, the uniformed conductor of the rickety elevator, the head waiter in the restaurant, in addition to the actual waiter and four small boys in silver laced caps. Then he gives all the money he has left to the hall porter."

The picture, though absurdly overdrawn, serves to recall the speech by which Lord Chancellor Bethell will be longest remembered. He made it, after leaving an English seaside hotel, to the first friend he met: "I came down here for change and rest. The waiters kept the change, and the landlord's had the rest."—Pall Mall Budget.

THE STORAGE BATTERY.

Its Coming Utility Not In the Least Doubted by Electricians.

The storage battery is another "young hopeful" of which the public entertains great expectations. Its growth has been somewhat slow and disappointing, but this is partly due to the atmosphere of legal uncertainty by which it has been surrounded, and there is good reason to believe that before many years the storage battery will be a practical success for many kinds of work. For street car service its advantages over the trolley system, provided it can be made equally practical and economical, are generally recognized. For long distance railways it has several attractive features as compared with the trolley system. It would enable electric trains to be run on any existing track without the construction of line work. It would save the cost of "step up" transformers at each station, primary line work, "step down" transformers. It would enable the generating capacity of each station to be reduced to just enough, when worked continuously, to charge the batteries during the intervals between trains, while with the trolley system each station must be large enough to operate the train or trains that may be on its section at any one time, although idle during the remainder of the day.

The natural conclusion from this comparison is that the trolley system will find its most favorable application on roads with heavy traffic, where the stations can be placed at moderate intervals and given steady work, while for lines with less frequent trains the storage battery offers the most hopeful and, in fact, the only economical solution.

When the storage battery can be made at half the present price, with twice its present life and capacity per pound of battery and with a safe and fairly efficient discharge rate twice as high as the present limit, conditions by no means hopeless, it will become a very formidable rival of the trolley.—Engineering Magazine.

Knew His Condition.

Even if one is a fool it is a good thing to know it. Bishop B——, a prominent dignitary of the Episcopal church, visited the mining district near Joplin with a party of St. Louisans. The party left the town and strolled out to where a new shaft was being sunk. A man was seen laboriously turning a windlass which hoisted a bucket of rock from the shaft. There was nothing remarkable about the man except his hat, the crown of which had been out in such a manner that the hot sun beat upon his bald head continually. Some of his companions had recommended this as sure to produce a luxuriant crop of hair.

After watching the man toiling and grunting at his heavy labor for awhile the bishop said, with concern:

"My friend, why don't you cover up your head? This hot sun will affect your brain."

"Brain, is it?" said the man as he gave the windlass another turn. "Be jabers, and if I had any brains d'ye think I'd be here pullin up this bucket?"

The bishop and his party hastily retired and took the next train for St. Louis.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Visiting Cards.

Some years ago a contributor to L'Intermediario des Chercheurs et des Curieux recorded that he found some 20 visiting cards in the interstice between the frame and glass of an old mirror, where, as in our own day, they would appear to have been stuck. They all belonged to people of the eighteenth century and were for the most part pieces of playing cards, on the backs of some of which the names were written and on those of others rudely engraved by an amateur.

By the end of the last century visiting cards seem to have come into general use. I have in my possession some belonging to Miss Banks, the sister of Sir Joseph. The card is coarse and thick, and the name is engraved in large italic letters. According to M. Grand-Carteret, who gives some specimens by Robida and other artists in his article, a fashion of having ornamented cards seems to be springing up.—Notes and Queries.

Love and food are two things that are badly distributed in this world. One generally has too much of both when one is young and "lives home," while a lack becomes noticeable immediately one goes out into the world to care for oneself.

The blood flows almost as freely through the bones as through the flesh of very young children, but as age comes on the blood vessels in the bones are almost filled by the deposition of matter.

UP TO DATE FASHION.

OLIVE HARPER CHATS ABOUT THE SEASON'S NOVELTIES.

A Handsome Cape—New Wraps of Various Designs—Much Trimmed Fur Capes—Ostrich Boas and Square White Lace Veils. Lace and Chiffon Boas.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Among the prettiest novelties of the season I note a new material closely resembling ermine fur. It is really a woolen stuff like eider down flannel, but with a much deeper fleece and with the regulation black tufts. It is intended chiefly for opera and evening wraps, and when lined with some pretty silk it is really far more elegant than its price would make it seem. One wrap that was shown me today was about 30 inches long and was lined with iridescent silk in a pink and blue combination, both colors very faint. The collar was a plain turn-

RECEPTION AND WALKING COSTUMES.

down, and across the chest was a strap with two white pearl buttons. The material is the same width as the eider down flannel, and a plain military cape can be cut with but one seam, and that does not show.

This particular cape was made to wear at a reception, and also to a grand theater party, and with it there was a chameleon taffeta dress, carrying tints of the rose, the ripened maize and a frosty green. The skirt was a demitrain, plain on the outside. There was a gauffered ruffle, very narrow, set directly under the edge. The sleeves were to the elbow only, and the waist was in fichu shape, with gaufferings of the same silk set on the edges of the fichu. The bonnet was a crisp little affair of upstanding pink ribbons and pink roses without foliage. The cape was really more than pretty.

There was another handsome reception gown made of chaudron crepon, with plaid silk blouse waist, and a harness made of quaint dark green ribbon, with a floral pattern running through the center. The chaudron is a sort of coppery red, just the fashionable color of the hair. Golden blonds and black haired ladies are now out of style entirely. I do not know whether there is a dye for the hair that will make it red or not. If there is not, the fashion is wrong, for why should a fashion exist if all cannot follow it?

The new styles in wraps are so many that I cannot begin to mention the half. The havelock cloak, with wing sleeves, and the inverneck, with long plaits down the back, the wing sleeves and capuchin, are two marked departures. I saw a handsome military cape today. It was of black cloth, lined with changeable silk. The whole cape, quite to the shoulders, was covered with black silk tailor braid, sewed closely together, just showing the cloth between and no more. Over the shoulders and extending down the front was one mass of black silk passementerie without heading. This was sewed over braid and all. Around the neck and down the front was a band of Alaska sable, forming a small rolling collar around the neck. If any one thinks this an inexpensive wrap, let him count the yards of silk braid at 10 cents a yard.

There was a very stylish jacket of prune broadcloth for a young lady. It fitted like a glove and fastened invisibly from the left shoulder to the waist in a diagonal line. The collar was of the choker variety. The gigot sleeves extended at the top to the neck in a fold, and this was embroidered in cashmere pattern. The back was quite full, and the whole was very handsome.

Fur capes are marked with more originality than beauty in the majority of cases. A fur cape or cloak never looks so rich and elegant as when quite plain. Still

NEW STYLES IN FURS.

they are trimmed in many fanciful ways. I saw a neckscarf where there were two sets of claws and two heads and two tails, and the drollest thing was that the heads were set right above the tails. Such a scarf was not pleasing to the beholder. Stole scarfs made like revers and collar are quite as fashionable and much handsomer. They can be worn with almost anything. A cape of Hudson bay sable was very full around and had a sort of fringe made of tails, and there were two heads at the neck like clasps.

Ostrich boas are to be worn to a considerable extent. There are collars where two short tufts curl outward. Lace and chiffon boas are also shown us, and among other novelties long, square, white lace veils. These tie around the hat and fall down over the face to the waist. They are bordered with an exquisite pattern and have scattered figures all over except in front of the face. They are very quaint and certainly becoming.

OLIVE HARPER.

Beauty.

Beauty has been the delight and the torment of the world ever since it began. There is something irresistible in a beauteous form. The most severe cannot pretend that they do not feel an immediate prepossession in favor of the handsome. At the same time the handsome should bear this in mind, that no one can bestow the gift upon themselves nor retain it when they have it.—Steele.

TAKING HIS UNCLE AROUND.

A Kindly Nephew Is Bothered by the Old Man In a Store.

There are some old men living who have not seen all the sights of the city. Now and then one comes in who is a counterpart of Joshua Whitcomb. Such a one was here last week. He has lived nearly 40 years not far from a Wisconsin town which is within two hours' ride of Chicago. He has a nephew here who took him around for two days, and the nephew is enjoying himself relating some of the antics of his Badger uncle.

"We took an elevator," said the nephew, "in one of the retail dry goods houses, and while the man in charge was waiting for others to get in my uncle said to him: 'Hurry up now. If you're going to wait for a load, we'll get out and walk.' Just as the car started he said to the man: 'Don't let go the rope. I reckon I could jump out and beat it down, but I'd like to enjoy the full ride if it's the same to you.' We reached the third floor, and the man called out: 'Third floor. Ladies' corsets, underwear, silk skirts, hosiery and patterns.' 'Stop 'er,' called out my uncle, and turning to me he said: 'Come on, Jim. This is where I want to land,' and as we were leaving the car he said to the man in charge: 'Jest hold your horses here for a few minutes till we come back. Now, don't run away, 'cause I want to go down to the roof when I get on again.'

"We were soon in the midst of the young salesladies of the department. My uncle, after looking about for a moment, remarked in a perfectly honest way: 'I guess you are all orphans or widders maybe, seeing that you are all dressed in black. I guess the concern here is pretty good to give you jobs. I'm awfully sorry for the lot of you, and if you ever get away Sundays and can come out to —— I'll meet you and take you out to the farm and give you the best we got. My ole woman would be powerful glad to have you. Jim, here, is my nephew; lives here in Chicago. Reckon you all know Jim, hey, Jim?'

"The situation was embarrassing, and I pulled him away. The young women were blushing and laughing. As we passed out he saw one of those ugly Chinese gods in the tea department. Before I could stop my uncle he had hit the idol in the face with his slouch hat, kicked at it and then said to me: 'Say, Jim, if your Aunt Betsy had that out to the farm, she'd use it for a bee gum. I wonder what they'll let it go for?' I tugged at his elbow until I got him away. We were then in sight of a descending elevator. He broke from my clutch, and making a dash for the car he called back to me: 'Come on, Jim. I'll hold her till you get aboard,' and when I reached the car he had a hold like a vise on the cable, while the conductor was crowded back in the corner. 'Keep back, or I'll brain you,' my uncle was saying to the conductor. 'I know what I'm doing. Say, Jim, grab the rope a minute till I spit on my hands, and then I'll run her to the cellar.'

"By the time he released the rope I had him in the corner, where I held him until we reached the first floor. I got him out of the car and finally got him to his train, and while I enjoyed his antics I was tickled when I knew he was gone, for I didn't know while he was here what minute he would break away and cause me trouble. He is one of the best old men that ever lived, but liable to go off half cocked at anything that is novel."—Chicago Herald.

He Who Runs May Read.

"Compared to Europe every American city is far behind the times in the matter of lettering the streets," said Paul C. Bushby, an American artist. "Take Paris, for example. After countless experiments the city government came to the conclusion that the only satisfactory way of marking the names of streets where strangers can read as they run was not on the street lamps nor on small strips of wood or tin on house corners, but on permanent metal plates attached to the corners of houses. These plates are very large, the letters are half a foot or more in length and are raised. These letters are painted white, while the background is painted in cobalt blue, which enables one to read the name of the streets at night as well as in the daytime with little difficulty. Every sign also indicates by appropriate letters what arrondissement, or ward, the street is in, so that there can be no mistake about the political subdivisions of the city. When a man moves into another quarter of the city, he has only to go to the nearest street corner and look at the sign to find out in what ward he is living. Signs on lampposts are all right in their way, but the lamps are often broken, and a small sign on a house corner is 99 times out of 100 invisible to the naked eye."—Washington Star.

A Fair Warning.

The man from a racing stable in the east had gone to the southwest to get a job in a new country. The first person he struck was the hotel keeper, who ran a livery stable in connection with his house.

"Um-m," hesitated the landlord, "I don't know whether I can give you anything to do or not. You see," eying him suspiciously, "I don't know you."

"That doesn't make any difference," argued the applicant. "I know all about handling horses."

"That's what I want to know about," said the landlord.

"Well, I can show you mighty quick that I can handle horses any way any man in this country can. I've got it down fine."

The landlord looked him all over carefully.

"Mebbe you can and mebbe you can't," he said warningly, "but let me tell you as a friend to a stranger that there's one way of handlin hosses down here if we catch you at all the rest you know about the business won't save you a minute. That's a tip you can bet on, and I'll try you for a week or two."—Detroit Free Press.

The Evil Eye.

Captain John G. Bourke, United States army, in his study of customs and superstitions of the Rio Grande, tells of the belief there in the evil eye. A man who has the "echado el ojo" may be rendered harmless, so far as he can affect a child, if he "fill his mouth with water and eject it into the child's mouth." In Mexico a man, it is believed, having the "ojo," or evil eye, can injure a horse. Of course this superstition may have been distributed by Latin races. Still "the evil eye" must be of the most remote antiquity. Captain Bourke asks what is the meaning of the following expression in the Old Testament, Proverbs, chapter xxiii: "Eat thou not the bread of him who has the evil eye."—New York Times.

A Reproach.

Father (wishing to impress the lesson)—Now, my son, tell me why I punished you.

Son—That's it. You've pounded the life out of me, father, and now you don't know what you done it for.—Pick Me Up.

EXTRACTED HONEY.

The Packages For It—Comparative Merits of Barrels, Cans, Pails and Glass Jars.

The barrel is the largest package employed for honey, and is used by many apiarists for keeping their honey in bulk, but honey is not retailed from a barrel. Alcohol barrels are the kind selected and are bought secondhand from druggists.

Large tin cans, made the size of an extractor can, are used by numerous beekeepers to keep their crop of extracted honey. One of the advantages claimed for these cans is that they allow the honey to ripen after it is harvested if the cans are kept in a warm place. But the cans have some disadvantages. They are expensive, not easily transported, and will rust easily. Charles Dadant, who finds that a barrel will outlast a can of the same capacity, writes as follows in The American Bee Journal:

The 60 pound can is nearer to the retailing package than those already mentioned. It owes its reputation to the fact that a great many grocers are willing to buy it and retail the honey out. This package is also within the limits of the purse of well to do consumers. For this reason we think it is quite likely that this package will come more into favor ever day.

The flaring lard pails are a good package, and one of the advantages of this style is that they can be shipped when empty in a rather comparatively small compass, owing to their "nesting" inside one another. We have for 20 years or more retailed the greater part of our honey crop in pails. We handle four sizes, weighing when full 10 pounds, 5, 2½, and also a small can holding only 1¼ pounds. These are usually weighed gross, honey and all, and the weight of the pail helps to pay for its cost. It is with this package that we are able to reach the masses—the consumers who are unable to spend much for delicacies, and who want their money's worth of what they buy. When honey is put up in attractive shape, thousands of pounds find their way into the consumer's hands directly from the producer's home. We never put up our honey in cans directly while extracting it, but transfer it to the cans from the barrels as occasion requires. It takes a little more time, but the honey is more clear, having had time to get rid of the impurities which may be taken out with the last gallon of liquid honey drawn or may be scraped from the surface of the honey when the barrelful is granulated.

Glass jars are also used for the retailing of extracted honey. We have never liked this package, owing to the danger of breakage, the expense and weight of the glass. Besides when the honey granulates it does not look well in glass.

Our advice to those beekeepers who wish to try the home market is this: Put up your honey partly in the 60 pound cans and partly in barrels, and fill it into tin cans of different sizes as occasion requires. To those who wish to handle the honey but once and sell it in a lump on the large markets, we will give the advice of putting it all up in the regular 60 pound can.

Storing Potatoes.

Mr. Edwin Taylor, writing to the Kansas state board of agriculture, tells that he finds the cheapest and most satisfactory method of storing to be a dugout. In most Kansas soils no walls are needed but the dirt walls, and this is true of many other localities, but when the soil needs some support, it can easily be given by means of a few boards and poles very inexpensively. The roof of such a dugout may be of earth thrown over poles and brush. Such a roof will leak in wet weather unless covered by boards, cornstalks or straw, or other similar covering in the nature of thatching. A dry place must of course be chosen, and the best location will be a slope on a bank facing the south. An alley can be left through the dugout and a ventilator shaft run through the roof, and by this means a brisk circulation will be set up, particularly if the door opens on the level, as it may be if the structure is dug into the side of the bank.

There should be bins on each side of the alley with bottoms raised about six inches from the ground. The bottoms and sides of the bins should be clear of contact with the walls, whether of stone or dirt. Spouts may be placed at intervals through the roof near the outside of the bins through which to pour the potatoes into the cellar. Such a structure, if attention be paid to ventilation, and it be opened up on frosty nights and kept closed during the warm days of fall and early winter, will carry Early Ohio potatoes through to spring without sprouting. Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron and varieties of that class may require turning over once.

News and Notes.

Cranberries are again reported a short crop, though not as short as last year.

Reports from the principal onion growing districts in the country indicate that the crop is at least 25 per cent larger than that of last year.

In most of the canning districts the tomato crop was only about half the acreage of last year and the yield only about half as heavy. But the amount of stock carried over was very heavy.

The pack of canned peaches is reported light owing to the high prices of fresh fruit.

The corn crop is doubtless the largest ever grown in view of extent of area.

The wheat product of the United States will, it is believed, not be far from 450,000,000 bushels.

It is estimated by Ezra Meeker, the leading grower and shipper of hops in the state of Washington, that the crop will not be more than half that of former years.

The assistant statistician of the department of agriculture says that the year 1895 is noted for "a restricted area and widespread failure of cotton and winter wheat, joined with a largely increased extent of corn and potatoes."

THAT STOVE.

Wigglesworth Thought He Knew How to Set It Up.

"B-r-r-r!" shuddered Mr. Wigglesworth as he came in from the office. "This house is cold's a barn!"

"I know it," said Mrs. Wigglesworth, pulling a shawl more closely about her. "I sent Willie down to the store for a man to come and set up the little parlor stove, but he was too busy today."

"What you want to rush into expense like that for?" demanded Mr. Wigglesworth virtuously. "Ain't they crowd enough of us, I'd like to know, to set up an 80 pound stove without paying a man $2 to come and leave an impression of his smutty hand on the parlor paper?"

"But it ain't blacked," said Mrs. Wigglesworth.

"Well, why ain't it?" said Mr. Wigglesworth. "What's that hired girl doing, I'd like to ask, that she can't find time to smear a little blacking around where it's needed? Been putting a full library binding on one of those fireproof pies, I s'pose, or arranging a loaf of her impervious cake. Where is that stove?"

He charged out into the shed, where the stove was discovered, after a considerable search, buried under a wealth of debris such as the North American shed knows so well how to accumulate.

"You're a dandy housekeeper, ain't you?" growled Mr. Wigglesworth as he fought his way toward the stove, while his wife stood on a box and volunteered advice. "Always have things handy, you do! 'Hints on Housekeeping,' by Mrs. Wigglesworth, in two volumes, with full glossary and key. Specially recommended for young people who have their own house and want to keep it themselves. That's what you are."

To this sort of running accompaniment Mr. Wigglesworth snatched his way through the debris, pausing now and then, when he encountered an ambushed nail, to put his fingers into his mouth and imparting thereby a weird tone to the howl that he gave vent to.

"Who nailed the thing down?" he angrily called as he finally got in where his hands could grip the stove. He was bent over in the most painful manner, which afforded him but little breath to spare. Everybody knows how mad that makes a man.

"I think," Mrs. Wigglesworth timidly ventured, "that it's heavier than you thought."

"Oh, yes," growled Mr. Wigglesworth, "you're a great thinker, you are. You're the woman that stands around on one foot thinking up things for the poor. I've read about you in the literary reviews. 'Thoughts That Mrs. Wigglesworth Has Thought Of!' Particularly designed for people who have to have their thinking done elsewhere! All you want to do is to get Mr. Gladstone to read one of your books and your fortune's made. Why don't you come and catch hold here?" he yelled.

"Mercy!" ejaculated Mrs. Wigglesworth, startled from her perch by the intensity of her husband's command. "I didn't know you wanted me to help!"

"What's the reason you didn't?" returned Mr. Wigglesworth. "Think I've got the only back in the family that needs breaking? Want me to pull my arms out to double length, don't you, so's you can use me to feel around on the top shelves of closets and find things? That's what you want."

"It's—it's awful heavy," complained Mrs. Wigglesworth as she bent over and fastened her grasp on the iron edge.

"Poh!" sniffed her husband. "There you go first thing, finding fault. Why don't you lift and not stop to growl so much?"

The setting sun, looking negligently in at the cobwebbed window, imparted an almost unearthly radience to the distorted countenance of Mr. Wigglesworth as he strained at the refractory stove and so set a noble example to his wife, which that worthy woman so ably emulated as to burst both back seams of her waist.

"Where's that hired girl?" snarled Mr. Wigglesworth, pausing to wipe his face and so ornamenting himself with some artistic smooches of soot. "What you got her concealed for just the time we need her most? Thinks she's too good to lift on a parlor stove pro'bly. Has to save her strength for the dance tomorrow night."

Mrs. Wigglesworth called the girl, who came out wiping her hands on the cup towel.

"Here," directed Mr. Wigglesworth, "you two women take hold of the top, and I'll snatch out the lower end. See?"

Whether the hired girl possessed a strength hitherto undreamed of or the earlier efforts had disengaged the cumbering kindlings and other impediments from about the stove legs, it remains a fact that the very first boost sent the whole procession careering rockily across the shed floor, the stove surging and toppling and Mr. Wigglesworth's vertebra sending forth a creaking noise that was ominous.

"Put it down," he grunted as loud as his bent position would admit. "What you trying to do anyway?" he blustered as he straightened up and glared at his assistants. "Want to snap me in two?"

"It seemed to come itself," panted Mrs. Wigglesworth looking at the stove.

"Course it did," retorted Mr. Wigglesworth scorfully. "Leave it alone, and it would waltz clean into the parlor pro'bly, stick its pipe in the chimney and go to smoking. Great stove, that!" he added and then stopped a few minutes to grin over the unexpected joke he'd made.

"Now ketch hold again," he ordered, and this time he took the lighter end himself, while Mrs. Wigglesworth and Imogene tugged with freshened zeal at the opposite extremity.

Across the cluttered shed floor they went slowly shuffling, their heels occasionally ratching against things and threatening disaster, while Mrs. Wigglesworth, whose tender hands were lacerated, dropped hot tears from her bulging eyes and occasionally hoisted up a sob.

"What you bellering at?" puffed Mr. Wigglesworth testily. "Don't you know any better than to cry all over a cast iron stove and rust? Great household economizer, you are!"

Then they came to the step that rises from the shed to the kitchen door, and Mr. Wigglesworth, by virtue of bearing the lighter end, essayed to take this backward.

"Careful, now!" he shouted as the hired girl, in proof that she was not exhausted, gave an energetic shove. "You ain't washing dishes this time. Be a little easier!"

Then he stepped gingerly upward, and his female coadjutors trailed afterward.

"Lift! Why don't you lift?" he shouted as the effort of stepping upward communicated unexpected weight to his burden. "Think I'm going to do all—wow!"

The concluding remark was forced out of him suddenly, as the bung leaves a fermented beer keg, by the unexpected enthusiasm of the hired girl, who, giving a shoulder, grandly sent the stove full into Mr. Wigglesworth's stomach and pinned that gentleman against the kitchen door just as the woman who lives across the